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September 18, 1961

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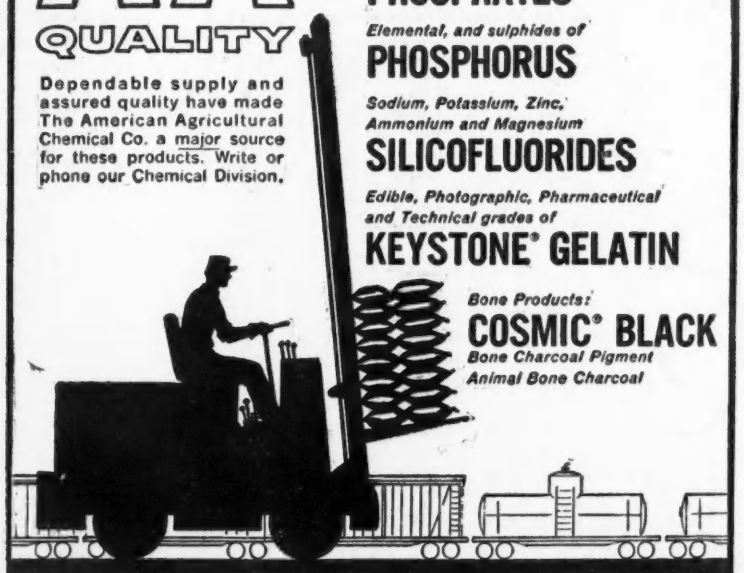

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 180 No. 12 80 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. September 18, 1961

TVA Fertilizer a Target

Fertilizer production and distribution activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority are once again the target for an attack in congress.

The US Chamber of Commerce is asking the senate to force TVA out of the fertilizer business entirely and to transfer its research work on new plant foods to the Department of Agriculture.

The recommendation is in line with those made several years ago by the Hoover Commission on reorganization of the government, but which have never advanced beyond this stage.

What is arousing the chamber into a renewed attack is the disclosure in this year's TVA budget that it plans to sell about $25 million of fertilizer for about $20 million. The chamber says this is a subsidy to the farmers receiving and using the fertilizer.

The public works appropriation bill for 1962 includes $31,203,000 for operations of TVA, including $4,787,000 to cover its activities in the field of fertilizers.

This consists of $2,086,000 for research on fertilizer products and processes; $974,000 for fertilizer production and distribution, and $1,707,000 for fertilizer tests and demonstrations.

Recommending that funds for fertilizer be denied entirely, the chamber says it opposes the program because it is a commercial activity in competition with private enterprise and a subsidy to some farmers.

"The sheer magnitude of the program—fertilizer sales estimated at $20 million—removes it from the research and demonstration category claimed by TVA officials," the chamber says.

"Operations planned for fiscal 1962 call for the distribution of 289,-

—Continued on page 54

Carla Lets Chemical Producers Off Rather Easy—Not Dow, However

Hurricane Carla, which slammed into the Texas coast last week with winds of up to 173 miles per hour, let the chemical industry off relatively lightly. Though not in the center of the storm, Dow Chemical Company's facilities at Freeport were perhaps the hardest hit. Dow reckons its losses there, largely because of flooding conditions, at around $2 million. More typical of the Texas chemical picture as a whole, however, is the report from Union Carbide Corporation: "negligible" damage at its 140-million-pound polyethylene plant at Seadrift despite its being directly in the path of the hurricane.

While the eye of the storm also passed over the 60-million-pound conventional PE plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. at Victoria, the company's chief problem at week's end was in stocking the facility with raw material.

United Carbon at Aransas Pass

United Carbon Company's carbon black installation at Aransas Pass, similarly in the heart of the hurricane area, suffered only minor damage and was back in operation within forty-eight hours.

At Texas City, both Carbide and Monsanto Chemical Company came through the blow well. While plants of the two firms had some wind and water damage, it was described as negligible.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's fertilizer facility along the Houston Ship Channel was flooded out. However, in the main, Carla did little harm to the thirty-

—Continued on page 73

DIVISION CHIEF: Arthur Minich, named president of Heyden Chemical Division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York, succeeding R. M. Aude, who died on August 20.

Atlantic Buys PVC, So It Buys a Maker

Atlantic Refining Company must like the looks of polyvinyl chloride, at least enough for it to buy the controlling interest in a Brooklyn, N.Y., PVC producer: J. P. Frank Chemical & Plastic Corporation.

The Frank concern produces polyvinyl chloride resins; co-polymer resins, films and sheeting; polyethylene film; plasti-

—Continued on page 57

Chemical Business Gains Reported in Second Quarter

Producers of chemicals and allied products reported higher profits after taxes and greater sales during the second quarter of this year over those of the first quarter and those of the second quarter last year. So says a joint financial report of the Federal Trade Commission and Securities & Exchange Commission.

Profits after taxes for the industry amounted to $566 million in the second quarter on a sales total of $7,250 million. This compares with profits of $421 million on sales of $5,481 million in the first quarter and profits of $559 million on sales of $7,122 million in the second quarter a year ago.

Profits on basic chemicals, though exceeding those of the first quarter fell

—Continued on page 47

Ribicoff Is on Kefauver's Side: He's Now Sold on the Argument That Drugs Cost Too Much

Sen. Estes Kefauver has found an ally in Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff. The meeting ground is the Tennessee senator's far-reaching drug industry antitrust bill, S 1552. Mr. Ribicoff finds more to commend than to condemn in the proposal and is sold on the argument that the public has been over-charged by the drug industry for its ethical products to a point where new protective measures are necessary.

In testimony before the Kefauver committee last week, Mr. Ribicoff's objections to the Kefauver bill were largely centered on two sections:

- Licensing of drug manufacturers, which he believes to be unnecessary if Food & Drug Administration is given the broader factory inspection authority provided for in the bill.

What assistant Attorney General Lee Loevinger thinks of S 1552 is reported on in a separate story on page 5.

- Putting FDA in the position of vetoing drug patent applications by being required to make a determination for the Patent Office on whether a new drug has "significantly greater therapeutic effect" before a patent can be issued.

Shies Away From Some Features

In his prepared testimony, the secretary shied away from discussing the patent and antitrust features of the bill because these are matters in the jurisdiction of other departments. But, when called upon for an expression of his views, he indicated clearly that he is ready to go along with Mr. Kefauver in favor of shortening the patent monopoly period and making it more difficult to obtain drug product patents.

The bill proposes to reduce the patent monopoly for drugs from the present seventeen years to three years by requiring the patent owners to license others, after three years, to produce the drug under royalties not exceeding 8 percent.

Mr. Ribicoff said he thought any well-run drug concern with a three-year head-start on its competitors could continue to sell, and to undersell its licensed competitors who would have to pay an 8 percent royalty.

He added that he had no doubt in his mind that what the bill provides in the

—Continued on page 42

HEADS NEW FIRM: Franklin E. Eck, named president of the newly-formed Cosden Petrochemical Corporation, a subsidiary of Cosden Petroleum Corporation, which in turn is a subsidiary of W. R. Grace & Co. Cosden Petrochemical has just opened offices in New York.

Synthetic Rubber Plans Set by UK, French Firms

Joint synthetic rubber companies in France and Britain are expanding their operations into newer types of synthetics.

In France, Societe des Elastomeres de Synthese, a French-American venture, has blueprinted its first cis-polybutadiene operation. It has taken licenses under the French patents on this synthetic from Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., and Societa Montecatini, of Italy.

Elastomeres de Synthese is jointly owned by the Shell interests, Texas Butadiene &

—Continued on page 57

DuPont Weighs Plan For West Coast TiO_2

The west coast's booming pigment market is beckoning a second producer of titanium dioxide. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. already operates 185,000 tons of TiO_2 capacity in the east, and last week initiated a study looking toward construction of a west coast unit.

The company has under "active consideration" a western unit to make titanium dioxide pigment by the company's new chloride process.

DuPont already uses the process at its New Johnsonville, Tenn., and Edge Moor, Del., plants. The process involves oxidation of titanium tetrachloride in place of the conventional sulfuric acid route. It uses either pure oxygen or oxygen-enriched air.

If duPont elects to go west, it will arrive second behind American Potash & Chemical Corporation, which plans to

—Continued on page 56

MH, Swedish Company Ink Borohydride Pact

Teaming up with a Swedish partner, Metal Hydrides, Inc., is under way on a major effort to open up paper and pulp markets for sodium borohydride.

The Beverly, Mass., company recently acquired a new multi-million facility for borohydride and posted drastic price reductions aimed at stimulating new uses.

Under the agreement last week with Sweden's industrial giant, Mo och Domsjo Aktiebolag, Metal Hydrides will administer licenses owned by the Swedish firm in the US for treatment of cellulose and cellulosic materials. Appilcations technology will also be exchanged.

Estes Schedules Drug Date, But Can He Keep It?

Sen. Estes Kefauver has tentatively selected the middle of October for starting hearings on the patent phases of his drug industry antitrust bill, S 1552. But whether he will be able to hold to this schedule is a question.

Republican members of his committee on antitrust and monopoly were more than a little piqued to learn during last week's hearings that chairman Kefauver intended having the Commissioner of Patents before the committee October 16, along with members of the bar and others primarily concerned with patent matters.

The chairman has apparently selected the date without consulting with the minority members, which brought a sharp protest from Sen. Roman Hruska of Nebraska who wanted to know why other members were not contacted before the date was fixed.

Sen. Hruska said that he was sure the Patents Commissioner doesn't want to appear unless there will be more than one member of the committee present.

Some of the members have other commitments, he remarked, and because these are important hearings some effort should be made to arrive at an agreement on a date convenient to others.

He said that there have been charges that the minority members have been harassing the committee and that some people were trying to obstruct the work of the committee.

He had in mind the refusal of the minority members to allow the committee to hold its hearings while the senate is meeting.

"Some of the harrassment is self invited," Sen. Hruska caustically commented. "And we don't like the connotation that we are obstructionists."

Sen. Kefauver gave no immediate indication of what he plans to do or whether he will change the October 16 date.

DuPont-GM Outlook Clouds Up As Sen. Gore Starts to Act Up

The congressional outlook for the tax relief bill for stockholders in the E. I. duPont de Nemours-General Motors antitrust case is starting to cloud up. Late developments are pointing to the possibility of the bill getting caught in the legislative confusion now developing in the closing days of the session. Such an occurrence might force consideration over until next year. Not the least formidable of these developments is the threat, from an unexpected source, to use the bill as a vehicle for getting action on other tax legislation which the leadership has refused to program for this session.

The threat comes from Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee, a critic of the relief bill.

Countering the general trend, however, a significant step forward in easing the tax blow to duPont stockholders in the GM divestiture came late last week. It happened when the house rules committee cleared HR 8847 for floor action.

The senator holds strong doubts that it will yield the Treasury the $350 million of new revenues estimated by duPont president Crawford and the Treasury Department.

Another unfavorable development is the fact that refusal of the Treasury to take a position either for or against the bill is cause for some criticism from the liberal forces in the senate.

They were responsible in large measure for the failure of a similar tax relief bill getting through congress last year.

Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois, a recognized leader of this bloc, commented during hearings on the bill last week before the senate finance committee that the Treasury's "neutral" position on the bill is a "privilege not allowed to congress."

"We have to be for or against something," he snapped. "I don't think the Treasury can wash its hands of this like Pontius Pilate."

Sen. Gore is threatening to attach riders to the tax relief bill, calling for a number of important changes in the tax laws that would almost certainly lead to the bill's

—Continued on page 39

Monsanto Has Designs On PVC for Wallpaper

Monsanto Chemical Company hopes to roll half a million pounds of polyvinyl chloride into handprint wall covering and pull down a good 20 percent of the handprint wallpaper business.

Half a million pounds of PVC is small compared to the billion pounds produced last year, but this end-use is expected to be a lucrative one. Monsanto's coverings are priced to be competitive with custom handprint wallpapers.

inyl coverings have been hanging around for more than five years, but Monsanto hopes to capture new markets by offering original designs and textures in coverings that thrive on soap and water scrubbing.

Measles Vaccine Shows Gains on Two Fronts

Progress toward a workable vaccine against measles emerges from two separate sectors this week. Merck Sharpe & Dohme Research Laboratories has scored with a combination of Enders type vaccine and human gamma globulin; Chas. Pfizer & Co. is nearing the finish line in a multiple approach to the problem.

Merck's effort is a joint one with the Children's Hospital of Pennsylvania and the University of Pennsylvania.

In field trials, an experimental attenuated Enders vaccine, injected with human gamma globulin, gave children 100

—Continued on page 57

GSA Tells of Its Plans For Unloading Castor Oil

General Services Administration disclosed last week that—congress willing—it has plans for part of the 155,676,000 pounds of stockpiled castor oil it hopes to dispose of (OPD, 9/11/61). The idea is to use it for payment in kind towards converting portions of the oil remaining in the stockpile into sebacic acid.

This detail of the disposal program was revealed in the formal notice of proposed disposition published in the *Federal Register* by the agency. The remainder of the

—Continued on page 62

Hercules Powder Cuts Dark Rosin Size Prices

Hercules Powder Company has reduced prices of dark rosin sizes, effective September 13 and running through the calendar year beginning October 1. Prices of pale sizes are unchanged. New prices for dark grades per hundredweight follow:

Size 704, $6 in tankcars; defoamed size 740, $7.85 in tankcars; paste "Pexol" 242, $8.75 in tankcars; paste "Pexol" 243, $9 in tankcars; dry XXX rosin, $12.30 in carloads; dry "Pexol" 243, $14.95 in carloads, and dry size 248, $10.55 in carloads.

Prices are f.o.b. southern producing points. The usual differentials will apply to shipments made from nothern points, and to paste sizes higher than 70 percent solids as well as to smaller quantity shipments.

The Week's Price Changes

Beeswax, Citronella Oil, Linseed Oil, Petitgrain Oil Advanced. Amyris, Carnauba Wax, Clove Bud Oil, Soybean Meal Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Beeswax, crude, African, 1c. per lb. (p. 64).
Candelilla wax, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 64).
Citronella oil, Formosan, 15c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Corn oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Cottonseed oil, refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Linseed meal, extracted, $1 per ton (p. 64).
Linseed oil, 7/10c. per lb. (p. 64).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Refd., ¾c. per lb. (p. 64).
Petitgrain oil, South American, 15c. per lb. (p. 58).
Tung oil, imp., ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
dom., ¾c. per lb. (p. 64).

Prices Reduced

Amyris oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 58).
Bay, Puerto Rican, 25c. per lb. (p. 58).
Bois de Rose, Brazilian, 15c. per lb. (p. 58).
Camphor, sassafrassy, 3c. per lb. (p. 58).
white, 2c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, chalky, 4c. per lb. (p. 64).
Castor oil, Brazilian, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Cedarleaf oil, 20c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cedarwood oil, 15c. per lb. (p. 58).
Clove bud oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 58).
Coriander oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cottonseed oil, crude, Southeast, 1.8c. per lb. (p. 64).
Grease, white, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Lard, 0.0175c. per lb. (p. 64).
Lime, Mexican distilled, 25c. per lb (p. 58).
West Indian distilled, 25c. per lb.
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate, 5c. per lb. (p. 40).
Menhaden oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Patchouli, 60c. per lb. (p. 58).
Rapeseed oil, c. per lb. (p. 64).
Sage, Clary, $1 per lb. (p. 58).
Soybean meal, $3.50 per ton (p. 64).
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 64).
Tin, Straits, 1c. per lb. (p. 41).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Sept. 15, 1961	Sept. 8, 1961	Sept. 16, 1960
114.04	114.31	109.60

Mint Oils Having Great Year

It's a great year for the mint oils. Production of peppermint is now forecast by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture at 2,540,000 pounds—14 percent more than last year and 31 percent above average. The spearmint oil output is forecast at 1,439,000 pounds—39 percent more than last year and more than twice as much as average. In its latest report on conditions as of September 1, the board has the following comments on the two mint crops:

Peppermint—In Oregon, harvest began in early August and was near completion in the Willamette Valley on September 1.

In Umatilla and Josephine counties, the main harvest will take place about mid-September. Some growers in Malheur County were forced to harvest early because of a water shortage.

Above normal temperatures in Washington slowed plant development. However, many new leaves were sprouted and oil content is good. Harvest started shortly after mid-August.

In Michigan, early harvested mint yielded well, but wet weather during the latter half of August reduced yields of the rest of the crop.

Rains in Indiana have resulted in wilt but growers have generally been able to cut before a yield reduction takes place.

Spearmint—The first cutting of spear-

—Continued on page 54

IN TECHNICAL POST: William C. Ruch, appointed director of development research by Allied Chemical Corporation's General Chemical Division, New York.

Adhesive Products Cleared For Uses by Food Industry

A list of more than 600 chemical products have been cleared for use in adhesives as components of articles intended for use in packaging, transporting or holding food by Food & Drug Administration.

They are items which the agency said are not expected to become components of food in any significant amount and therefore can be safely used as components of articles intended for packaging foods. The complete list was published in the *Federal Register* of September 12.

Medical Buying Bill Gains

The house appropriations committee last week approved an appropriation of $13 million for the purchase of medical supplies for civil defense as part of the final appropriation bill for this session. This was a reduction in half from the $26 million recommended for this program by the White House.

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IN MARKETING POST: T. Edward Gavin, named manager of the market research department of American Cyanamid Company's commercial development division, New York. He succeeds Samuel D. Koonce, who has resigned.

Nitrogen Information: Another Boom Is Due

First reports on world nitrogen output and consumption in 1960-61 point to another boom year, thanks to brisk demand in Europe and North America. With the season just closed (May 1961), overall output is tabbed at 13.9 million tons, up from 13 million tons the previous year, and consumption at 13.8 million tons, up from 12.7 million tons.

These estimates are by Aikman [London] Ltd., in its semi-annual report on the nitrogen picture.

Export Prices Unimproved

Though satisfied with the uptrend of output and sales, which confirm its forecasts of six months ago, Aikman still finds no sign of improvement in nitrogen export prices.

"It is surprising," the British market authority says, "that with world production and consumption so nearly balanced there should not have been a check to the decline in prices."

Producers are perhaps too touchy about their stocks, Aikman feels. Even though the year ending May, 1961, showed only a normal level of carryover stocks, there was a tendency to unload the material at shaded prices.

In addition, China delayed its entry into the market:

"It is probably for this reason the Chinese buyers were able to purchase at their lowest prices ever—ammonium sulfate at £10 a ton in bags f.o.b. and calcium ammonium nitrate at £10 6s.

"Total Chinese purchases for the 1960-61 season only amounted to 200,000 tons of pure nitrogen as compared with 310,000 the previous year."

"It is surprising," Aikman goes on, "that

—Continued on page 62

Electro-Chemie Erecting Caustic Chlorine Facility

Construction has started on the new chlorine plant of Elektro-Chemie Ibbenbueren AG at Ibbenbueren, Germany. The company is a joint venture of Preusag, a German coal firm, and Koninklijke Nederlandsche Zoutindustrie, one of Holland's major chemical companies. Each company put up half the $2.5 million capital.

The new chlorine facility is planned to be producing by the middle of next year at an annual rate of 25,000 tons of chlorine and 58,000 tons of 50 percent caustic soda.

Electronics, an Industry Doing $11.5 Billion Worth of Business: What Sort of Chemical Market?

What's in the $11.5 billion electronics market for chemicals? Plenty, if there's anything at all to what Chemical Market Research Association heard in Bolton Landing, N. Y., last week. Take insulating materials, for instance: There are lush pickings here for the already well-fixed plastics industry, which last year sold 170 million pounds of polyvinyl chloride and 110 million pounds of polyethylene for wire and cable applications. Cryogenic gases, metals and alloys could hit the billion-dollar class by 1970.

Non-metallic magnetic materials, now selling at an annual rate of $20 million, are likely to double or triple in sales volume within a few years.

With rectifiers and transistors alone seen climbing to the $1 billion level by '65, there's a big outlet beckoning chemicals in semi-conductors.

Then, too, there's high vacuum equipment: While the chemical outlook here is for specialty items and low volume, the profit possibilities are good.

Broadening Insulation Markets

Kenneth N. Mathes, an insulation systems engineer with General Electric Company's general engineering laboratory at Schenectady, N. Y., suggests that chemical producers can broaden their markets beyond present wire and cable uses in these new electrical areas:

- Thermoelectric power, which could become a practical reality with the development of improved thermoelectric materials and with the availability of adequate electrical insulation having good thermal conductivity and the ability to withstand very high temperatures.
- Fuel cells, which depend on membranes that may be called upon to operate under extremely difficult chemical requirements at high temperatures.
- Magnetohydrodynamics, a potentially large power source which depends upon the development of combined structural and insulating materials to contain the "fantastically hot" plasma. The temperatures are so high, Mr. Mathes says, that even the best ceramic insulation is still "largely inadequate."
- Missiles and space vehicles, whose electrical applications bring also a host of insulation problems—with light weight and reliability being of prime importance.

But, Mr. Mathes points out, there's a large-volume market much closer at hand than these way-out possibilities.

"At the present time," he notes, "paper has by far the largest application volume —impregnated with oil in transformers

—Continued on page 44

Celanese Plastics Moving Its Polyethylene Operation

Celanese Plastics Company is relocating its east coast polyethylene film production to expand facilities at New Castle, Del., from the present plant at Paterson, N.J.

The transfer of film manufacturing will be gradual with production being carried on for a time both at Paterson and New Castle. It is expected that the transition will be completed during the first quarter of 1962.

The New Castle plant also will be the site of production of blow-molded plastic bottles and containers. The operation currently is being transferred from present facilities in Trenton, N.J.

Celanese also produces polyethylene film at Batavia, Ill. The company's packaging products line, in addition to polyethylene film and blown containers, includes cellulose acetates and cellulose propionate resins, acetate film and sheeting, "Fortiflex" high-density polyethylene resins, high-strength acetal co-polymer and bleached kraft pulp for paper and papers board.

ADVANCES: Karl M. Bierman, appointed marketing staff manager of Armour Industrial Chemical Company, Chicago. He had been eastern regional sales manager.

Airco to Make Oxygen For duPont's Methanol

Air Reduction Sales Company, New York, has made an agreement with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. to furnish oxygen from a tonnage plant, to be built and operated by Airco, on a site adjacent to duPont's new methanol facility presently under construction near Huron, Ohio.

Construction of Airco's tonnage plant will begin next month. With a production capacity of more than 250 tons of high purity oxygen daily, the plant represents an investment of more than $3 million.

A pipeline will carry the oxygen to duPont's plant site, where it will be used in making methanol, a basic raw material for large volumes of chemicals and plastics. The Airco tonnage plant will also produce some nitrogen for use in duPont's operations.

Situated on property leased from duPont, the air separation facility will include buildings to house electrical and low temperature air separation equip-

—Continued on page 65

Rheinische Olefinwerke Lays Out Expansion Sum

Rheinische Olefinwerke, joint German petrochemical venture of Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik and Deutsche Shell (a unit of Royal Dutch Shell), says it has invested $112.5 million in six plants.

The company's ethylene production capacity has been raised to 150,000 tons yearly from 10,000 in 1956 and 50,000 tons in '59. The company produces polyethylene which is marketed through BASF. It is also expanding epoxy resin capacity to 5,000 tons a year from 3,000 tons.

Kefauver's Bill: It Is Feared to Be Full of Loopholes

The objectives of the antitrust and patent law changes, proposed in the provisions of the Kefauver drug industry antitrust bill to increase competition and reduce prices, in the opinion of the Department of Justice, are fine, but—

And the "but" that assistant Attorney General Lee Loevinger, in charge of antitrust, raised before the Kefauver committee last week added up to one big fact: The department fears that the bill might create more difficulties and loopholes in existing law than it will eliminate.

The position of Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff on S 1552 is reported on in a separate story on page 3.

At a brief session of the committee, before a halt was called to continuance of the hearings because of the senate being in session, Mr. Loevinger criticized these provisions of the bill:

- Section 2 declaring, in essence, that settlement of interferences in the Patent Office between applicants for drug patents is a per se violation of the Sherman act.

(Mr. Loevinger's comment: "The particular abuses which are the most significant in their anti-competitive effect can be reached by the antitrust laws as presently written if the facts surrounding such transactions can be discovered.")

- Changing the date that a drug patent becomes effective from the date of issuance of the patent to the date of issuance of a new drug application.

(Mr. Loevinger's comment: Under present law the patent is never effective until it is published. Under the bill a manufacturer could commence in good faith to manufacture an article and later discover that the patent has been issued with a retroactive effective date making him an infringer. The objective thought of reducing the period of pendancy of a patent application in the Patent Office can be accomplished with less difficulty by continuing present procedures and dating the life of the patent from the date the

—Continued on page 39

Soviet Chemical Exports Seen No Big Problem Yet

Fears of a Soviet export drive in chemicals are likely to prove groundless for some time to come. According to a top government official, Russia will be too busy with its own "domestic bootstrap operation" to wage a serious trade offensive.

Questioning whether the Russians could ever match US technology, Paul Gekker, a member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, last week pointed up the continued lag in Russia's ability to meet its own civilian needs.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Armed Forces Chemical Association in Washington, D.C., Mr. Gekker doubted whether the Russians have sufficient incentive "to make the better mousetrap."

Though their heavy chemical build-up has been impressive, he found the Russians lagging in organic technology as well as in such end-products as pharmaceuticals, plastics and fertilizers.

Simon Askin, president of AFCA, told the group that its function has been broadened to one of "liaison between the chemical industry in its broadest sense, and the military services generally."

GSA Eyes the Market and Hopes to Cash In on Tin

General Services Administration hopes to cash in on the sellers' market for tin, and is asking congress for immediate authority to begin sales of 10,000 tons of its tin stocks.

This would be part of the 50,000 ton sale, concerning which the agency asked for a congressional okay in a request made earlier this month (OPD, 9/11/61).

Under the national stockpile law, a six-month waiting period elapse must and congress must specifically approve the sale of non-perishable items from the national stockpile, which are determined to be excess to needs in a national emergency.

In letters to the speaker of the house and the president of the senate, the GSA acting administrator asked for a waiver of the time period on disposing of 10,000 tons of the tin stocks, saying that market conditions at the present time "are extremely favorable to the disposition of our extremely expensive excess inventories of tin."

He said it would be "in the definite interest of the United States to commence sales of pig tin at the earliest possible moment in order to take advantage of existing favorable conditions."

He added that the State Department, Interior Department, Commerce Department and Department of Defense have concurred in the request for the waiver.

Late last week, after all the furor over the 10,000-ton offer, GSA came out with another tin announcement. This one said it would offer approximately 817 long tons of pig tin from the inventory formerly held in the Federal Facilities Corporation.

The tin offered is the "Longhorn" brand of pig tin, refined in Texas and stored at Wardwell, Ohio. The Grade A and Grade B tin will be offered for sale in lots of ten tons each; consisting of seventy lots of Grade A and ten lots of Grade B. The

—Continued on page 51

Toothpaste Controls Pain If It Is Painful to Brush

Does brushing your teeth give you a pain in your bicuspid?

If your teeth are sensitive, Block Drug Company, Jersey City, N. J., has a product which should turn brushing into a pleasure: "Sensodyne," a toothpaste containing strontium chloride, a new desensitizing agent.

The product is being sold over the counter in drug stores, just like ordinary toothpaste, at 98 cents a tube.

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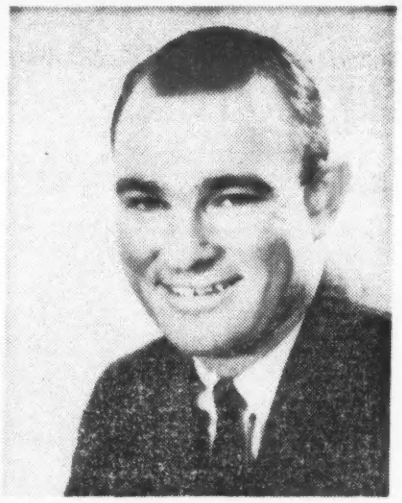

FILLING POSTS AS PRODUCT MANAGERS: E. S. Underwood (left) has been named product manager in charge of surfactants and W. C. Calvert, jr. (right) has been appointed to a similar post for heavy chemicals by Antara Chemicals, a division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. Mr. Underwood had been manager of heavy chemicals and Mr. Calvert assistant product manager for heavy chemicals. Underwood is an eight-year man with Antara and Mr. Calvert has been associated with the organization since 1957.

Chemical Money for New Facilities Is Approaching 1957's Record Level

Chemical manufacturers are adjusting their investments in new plants and equipment this year to a level approaching that attained in the record year of 1957. Preliminary estimates, prepared by the Department of Commerce and the Securities & Exchange Commission, place the total capital spending by this industry this year at around $1,650 million, only about $75 million short of the 1957 record of $1,724 million.

ASSOCIATION HEAD: William Schieffelin, 3rd, elected president of the Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, New York. He is vice-president of Schieffelin & Co.

The estimates are based on a survey of public announcements, in late July and early August, of the third and fourth quarter intentions of producers. Compared with three months ago, it is apparent that the industry is slightly more optimistic than before.

Additions to the Estimates

Producers added $10 million each to the investment totals for the second quarter and the third quarter estimates over what was planned last June, to bring the total for each of these quarters up to $420 million. In the final quarter of this year, capital spending is expected to amount to $470 million.

Compared with last year, spending for new plant and equipment was running ahead of the second and third quarters by $20 million in each quarter, and by $10 million in the fourth quarter. Spending in the first quarter was the same for each year—$330 million. Total capital investments last year amounted to $1,650 million.

Another industry raising its sights on capital investments this year to near the record 1957 total in the petroleum and coal products industry. Present planning calls for capital expenditures of $2,780 million the highest since 1957. Last year's total was $2,640 million.

Speaking of plans of industries generally, the report of the two government agencies says that capital expenditures for this year are now expected to amount

—*Continued on page 51*

Salt Water Bill Needs Some Presidential Ink

Legislation expanding and continuing the government's saline water experimentation and research program is on the President's desk for his signature. Congress completed action on the saline water bill, HR 7916, last week when both the senate and house approved the report of the conference committee which reconciled the differences in the two versions of the bill.

As finally approved, the bill continues the program for another six years and permits the expenditure of $75 million over this period in developing efforts for converting salt waters usable by communities and industry.

In most respects, the final bill followed

—*Continued on page 56*

Stein, Hall Buys Share Of Leading Swiss Firm

Stein, Hall & Co. is acquiring a major interest in Meypro AG of Kreuzlingen, Switzerland, a producer of natural gums and chemically treated derivatives.

In addition, Stein, Hall will form a Swiss sales subsidiary to handle the Meypro lines and certain of its own products manufactured in the US.

Meypro products are sold mainly to the textile, paper, food and pharmaceutical industries. Its plants are at Kreuslingen and Zaandam, Holland. The company also operates subsidiaries in Holland and Germany.

OPD Reports From Europe

German Pharmaceutical Men Like the Export Road Today In Spite of Some Bumpiness

German pharmaceutical makers find the export route a good one these days, but it is not entirely without its bumps. On the positive side, overseas trade is up 17 percent for the first half of the year (with sales totaling $82.1 million) while shipments to Asia and Africa alone have shown an increase of 30 percent. What is bothering the German drug concerns is the fact that more and more countries are raising barriers against the import of fully-prepared specialty products. What they are forcing the exporting firms to do is to arrange for some final tabletting or packaging within the borders of the market country.

The happy export news from the drug makers is in rather sharp contrast to the most recent reports from the Verbandes der Chemischen Industries (Chemical Industries Association) for the German chemical industry as a whole.

Overall Chemical Activity Is Off

The latest statistics show that incoming export orders for German chemicals in the second quarter fell below the level of the 1960 second period.

Ferocious international competition and the 5 percent upward revaluation of the Deutsch Mark in the spring are cited as the major causes of the declining export trend.

Overall for the total chemical industry, tonnage output in the first half rose 8 percent over the like 1960 six months, but sales volume rose only 5 percent to just short of $3 billion. This was against sales increases of 17 percent in the first half of 1960 over the recession-hit first half of 1959 and 12 percent for all of 1960.

Price cutting in exports and in the domestic market by international competitors—usually identified as American chemical companies "dumping" their products due to over-capacity in the US—is the big problem, German companies report.

Drugs, though, are a happier subject, particularly in overseas business. In the first five months of this year, exports outside Europe accounted for 52 percent of total exports against 51 percent of the total for the 1960 half. And the strongest sales gains are in Asia and Africa. Asian sales, up 30 percent, were $15.4 million with Japan, Indonesia, Iran and Pakistan the best customers and African volume rose a similar percentage to $6.4 million.

Business in North and Central America fell by 4 percent to $6.4 million in the first half. But shipments to European neighbors rose 12 percent to $32.4 million. Italy is the best customer for German drugs followed by the Benelux countries,

—*Continued on page 47*

SOCMA People Are Told Of Businessmen's Wariness

How helpful will policies of the new administration be in promoting business growth and expansion? At a luncheon of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association in New York last week, a spokesman for Opinion Research Corporation reported that the nation's businessmen are generally leery.

Hugh C. Hoffman, vice-president of the well-known polling organization, had based his conclusions on a count of 150 top corporate executives, drawn equally from manufacturing, utilities and finance.

Many firms having the capital to expand are holding back, Mr. Hoffman said, from lack of confidence that "the risk will be rewarded."

Uncertainties were traced to a bearish outlook on taxes and fears of harassment by government. Inflationary spending by the government, other unsound fiscal poli-

—*Continued on page 43*

ASSUMES PLANNING JOB: W. F. Newton, appointed director of marketing planning for the merchandising division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

USDA's Turpentine Going Under Hammer

Department of Agriculture is offering its stocks of gum turpentine for sale October 1 without restrictions on its use. The turpentine, acquired under last year's gum naval stores price support program, will be sold on the basis of competitive offers.

The department says sales will be conducted so as to avoid interference with current crop operations by gum farmers, and to encourage turpentine utilization at more favorable farm price levels than those currently prevailing.

Stocks totaling 34,595 barrels of fifty gallons each are stored with commercial turpentine in tanks at ten warehouse locations in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama.

These Commodity Credit Corporation-owned stocks represent about 6 percent of current annual production, as well as disappearance, of all domestically produced turpentines, and are the only naval stores owned by CCC.

All offers are to be made by telegram under terms and conditions of announce-

—*Continued on page 65*

McNeil's Facility Opens; Burney Cites Role of US

As McNeil Laboratories dedicated its new pharmaceutical manufacturing center at Fort Washington, Pa., last week, Dr. Leroy E. Burney keynoted the occasion by pointing up this country's leading role in world health.

The US now has limitless opportunities and responsibilities to share its knowledge and skills in the health sciences with other nations, Dr. Burney declared.

"The whole world is our field of action. We must strengthen our own sense of union with all peoples in this shrinking world," said Dr. Burney, vice-president

—*Continued on page 57*

HEW Funds Bill Awaits Signing by the President

Congressional action was completed on the $4,915,965,000 appropriation bill for the Department of Health, Education & Welfare last week. The measure is now at the White House for the President's signature.

The bill is a compromise between the $5,161,380,000 appropriated by the senate and the $4,327,457,000 approved by the house two months ago.

Part of the increase over the house total is made up of $97,335,000 added to the house figure for the National Institutes of Health by the conference committee.

This is one-half of the increase voted for these agencies by the senate. NIH will get a total of $738,335,000 for fiscal year 1962.

The $97,335,000 increase over the house figure will be distributed among the NIH activities in the following manner:

General research services, $8,362,000; National Cancer Institute, $17,163,000; mental health activities, $16,694,000; National Heart Institute, $27,189,000; National Institute of Dental Research, $2,659,000; arthritis and metabolic disease activities, $8,170,000; allergy and infectious disease activities, $3,909,000; neurology and blindness activities, $13,188,000.

Food & Drug Administration will get $23 million for the new year. The agency was penalized $558,000 for trying to enforce the hazardous articles labeling law too vigorously.

Meeting Dates
May Be Found
On Page 9

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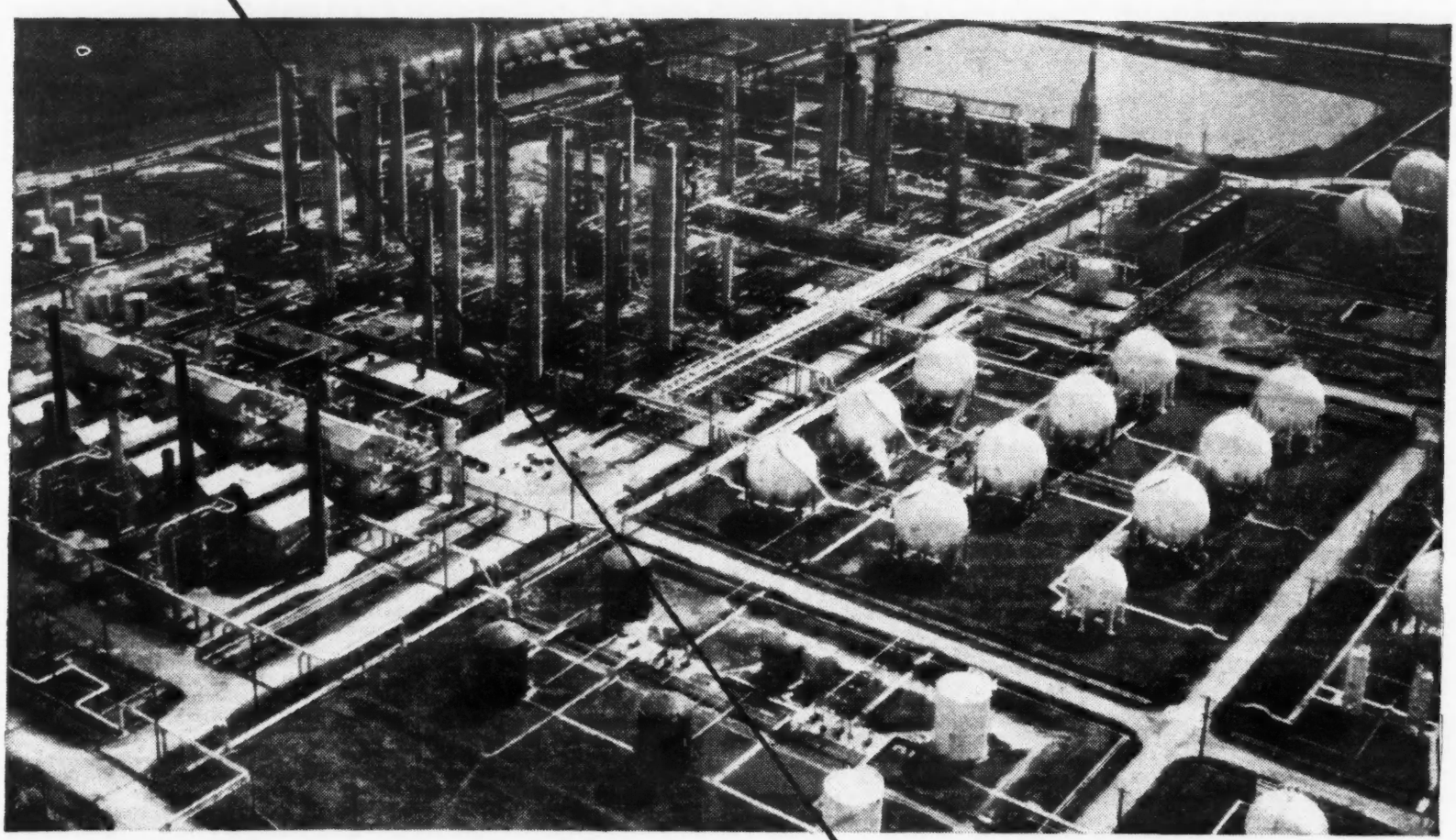

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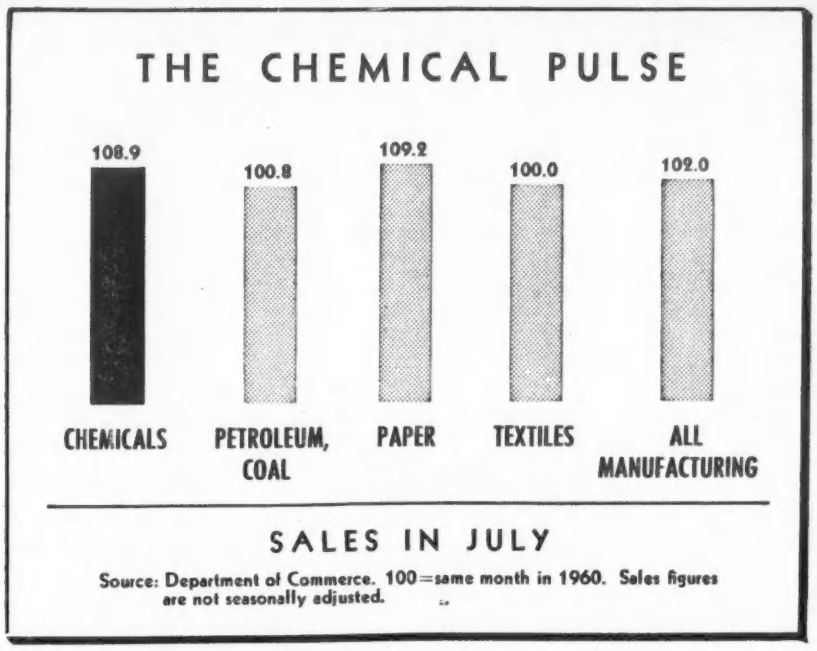

What About Brazil

It has been good news to learn that the possibilities of the conflicting politico-military trends in Brazil have been given a constitutional, rather than a revolutionary, steering. The fears of chemical investors set forth on page 3 two weeks ago, and those of others who saw a "red light" set up in that country against the big US financial interests in the providing and consuming potentialities there, should by now have been reduced to perhaps worrisome thinking on "What are we going to do to keep what we've got and to get more of what we want?"

In large degree, that will require complete and continuous informative contact with everything that goes on openly or under cover in Brazil. President Kennedy has been reported to have "personally" ordered a "hands-off" policy in the Brazilian crisis. That, of course, is in keeping with everything from the Monroe Doctrine to his own Alliance for Progress. But, that is in the political area. Hands must be put on in the commercial areas of international relations.

How long the present governmental system can or will be maintained in Brazil is a question that time alone can answer. The cut-powered president is a man of ingenuity—and uncertainty. The superior premier does not think along the same lines—at least politically—as does the president. He has indicated that the "country" (whether that means the government or the people is not clear) would put an end to its quite marked leaning toward comunism. "Our foreign policy," he said, "will represent the true tradition of Brazil." There is good reason to believe that, insofar as the people can have anything to say or do about that policy, what the premier said will be true. But, there is still the question of who will be what.

One thing is certain: The Soviets are not going to take that intiated cessation of a quite intimate—and profitable—relationship lying down or running away. They want more, not fewer, footholds in Latin America, and they are going to do anything they think necessary to get them; just as they are now wooing Uruguay with an offer to barter oil, at some of the lowest prices ever bid in the Western Hemisphere, for wool and hides. It must be recognized that they can't lose money, because they make it to order.

US investors and industries can go on doing business with Brazilians if they will set their policies, practices and procedures into keeping with the thinking of those people, with, for one thing, due recognition of and regard for the fact, whose importance is all too commonly overlooked, that, while they are content to be called Brazilians, they—in common with all other Latin Americans—strongly resent what they look upon as the usurpation of the designation, "Americans," by the people of the United States.

For Cleaner Air

Under the sponsorship of the Air Pollution Control Association, October 22 to 28 is to be Cleaner Air Week. It is so designated in a congressional resolution (HJ Res 373). According to its sponsor, the week is based on the "one general area of agreement about pollution control—it's everybody's business." The association is conducting a nationwide general campaign of invitation for everybody to join it in promotion of its ten objectives in the control of atmospheric pollution and improvement of air sanitation. It has published a handbook outlining and defining those objectives and presenting programs and procedures for the observance of Cleaner Air Week. Copies may be obtained from the executive secretary, 4400 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

The Air Pollution Foundation, organized late in 1953 primarily to study and deal with the smog problem in Los Angeles, has been disbanded this year after announcing that it had fulfilled its mission.

It recently published a thirty-five-page pamphlet, "The Air Pollution Problem—an Appraisal," by its managing director. That publication should be circulated as must reading among all members of every industry and every governing body in every community in this country. It should be of particular interest in the chemical industry because of the fifteen air pollution needs in chemistry and chemical engineering which it lists as amenable to research.

Also of interest to the chemical industry should be the news that, ten days ago, the Governor of New Jersey signed a bill empowering the Interstate Sanitation Commission, created in 1935 to deal with water pollution, to conduct tests in air pollution research in New York and New Jersey.

In a recent issue of the official publication of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, it was asked in an editorial headed "Bosses Have Job; We Have Ours": "Did you ever hear a company man ask ... for laws against unhealthy smoke pollution?" That question is clearly indicative of the "ignorance" of the organization. The chemical industry has long been specifically active in the prevention and control of air pollution. Representatives of management in the petroleum industry have for years been most prominent in their supporting and promoting, actively and financially, of cooperative programs dealing with air pollution. But, the OCAW attitude may have many adherents among the general public who have no way of knowing what is factual.

Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., September 27-29.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 23-24.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, national meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 24-27.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Pick-Congress hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 26-28.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Mont Tremblant Lodge, Mont Tremblant, Quebec, September 18-20.

Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association, annual meeting and conference, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., October 30-November 1.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, November 27-December 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, November 28-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 4-6.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, fall meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, October 18-19.

Electrochemical Society, Statler Hilton hotel, Detroit, Mich., October 1-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 24-27.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., November 2-4.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, semi-annual meeting and midyear conference, Commodore hotel, New York, November 21.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., October 29-November 1.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., October 30-November 1.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 11-12.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 13.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual seminar, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, September 26-27; annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, November 28.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual New England Section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 12-13.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 10.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel New York, November 29.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Business Is Squaring Off With the Government on the Old Question of Tariff Policies, And It Promises to Be One of the Stiffest Fights the Industry Has Ever Had.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

If current press reports are accurate, and there is cause to believe that they are reasonably so, the chemical industry is facing one of its stiffest battles with the government in years over the question of tariff policies. It will all happen when the matter of extending the trade agreements program comes up in congress next year.

Talk in Washington official circles is that the Kennedy administration is readying a big shift in policy on trade agreement negotiations by abandoning the practice followed, since the days of Cordell Hull, of granting concessions on an item-by-item basis in favor of across-the-board reductions in return for major concessions by other countries.

Such a change in policy would be a sharp blow to the chemical industry. Over the years, the industry has been making progress in getting the government to be specific in listing the chemical items negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT) by making fewer references to the so-called basket clauses of the tariff law.

True, the industry hasn't been successful in all instances, but there were fewer basket clauses involved in the most recent negotiations—which, incidentally, are still in progress in Geneva—than has been the case in the past.

But to conduct tariff negotiations on the basis of across-the-board concessions will leave the chemical industry in an area of almost complete uncertainty, it is feared.

The chemical industry is particularly vulnerable to injury from tariff reductions in this manner, it is explained, because it is a growing industry in which new products are being developed every day. A tariff policy of this nature might discourage research in this industry.

The change in tariff policy hasn't yet been adopted by the Kennedy administration and is still only in the talking stage, but is being advanced by those who are fearful of the economic power that the European Common Market will have in a few years.

The case is said that the Common Market members will soon be so strong that our only hope of maintaining any kind of important export position in this area will be through our willingness to grant wholesale slashes in our tariffs in return for concessions from the Common Market.

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Most of our business comes from industrial buyers who know that they receive high quality mineral acids produced by the finest technological skill utilizing the most modern process techniques available.

Dixon customers *stay* with Dixon because large or small, old or new, they always get the service they expect.

DIXON CHEMICALS

BROAD STREET & HEPBURN ROAD, CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY • PRescott 6-6300

CLIFTON, N. J. • PAULSBORO, N. J. • PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 15 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil cns. .....lb. 1.90 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldehyde prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP bbls. 225-lb dms. any quantity lb. .90 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .92 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. .....100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., c.l., divd. E 100 lbs. 18.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E ... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, divd. E ... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, tanks, divd. E ... 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., divd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetic anhydride prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetoacetanilide, fib dms., c.l., divd lb. .70 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb .71½- —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib dms., c.l., divd lb. 1.25 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. 1.26 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib dms., c.l., divd. lb. .73 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .74½- —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., divd.. lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .07 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .35 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, powd., 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
100-lb dms., 1,000 lbs. frt. alld. lb. 1.22 - —
Acetophenone, cns. dms ..... lb. 42 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.30 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.40 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis.... lb. 1.54 - —
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .20 —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst (20, 40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 250-lb dms., c.l., pt. of shipt lb. .56¼- —
USP 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 450-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .56¼- —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb higher.)
Freight equald. shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .36 —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., divd .... lb. .43½- —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tech., esterification, tanks, frt alld lb. .38 - —
tech., polymerization, tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Biborate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis .... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., divd ..... lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .31¾- —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b works lb. 5.25 - —
dms. 1-99 lbs., same basis lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. divd lb. .99 - —
fib dms., l.c.l. divd lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs lb 1.50 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb lots, frt alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms frt alld. ... lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. divd..... lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.50 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,5 - lbs. works lb. 1.55 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.60 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., divd lb. 17½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil nat. bitter, t.p.a. bots. lb 2.75 3.45
NF, bots. ... lb. 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - .70

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat	natural
neut	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truckloads
t.w.	tankwagons
USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloe, Cape, cs. .....lb. 35 - .40
powd. cs. ..... lb 60 .85
Curacao, kgs. .....lb. .75 - —
powd., kgs. .....lb. .85 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpinol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Lump, dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.70 - —
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Lump, dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
Powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Alum, potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0535- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .056 - .0838
Aluminum acetate, basic, fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works....lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works.... lb. .0570- .1098
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works .... lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¼- .19¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80%..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basis soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .0370- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0395- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0495- —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....lb. .0330- —
Light, bgs., c.l., t.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.l., to c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
50-lb pigs, 10,000-lb lots, frt alld. lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or more
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .45 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 6.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works .... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.35 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.15 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.15 3.85
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .475 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld.. lb. 1.25 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ..ton.84.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt equald. E. of Rockies ton.94.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies ton.95.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.90 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.22.86 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs.24.11 - —

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Buchu Leaves

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 • —
Ammonium dichromate dms. works lb .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride dms. dlvd lb .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF gran., dms c.l. t.l. frt equald lb .44 • —
dms l.c.l., same basis lb .46 • —
Ammonium carbonate, USP lump, dms c.l lb .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white tech., fine gran. bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 6.00 —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 8.45
USP, gran., 250-lb. dm lb. .20 • —
Ammonium citrate dibasic 250-lb. dm f.o.b works lb .77 • —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .45 • —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous)
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.51 • —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 20½- —
dms. t.l.l. frt. alld lb .21½- —
tanks frt alld lb .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., bgs, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 • 4.25
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.40 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400 lb dms. 15,000-lbs works. lb. 1.35 • —
400-lb dms. 2,000-lb contracts, work lb. 1.36 • —
400-lb dms. works lb. 1.37 • —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., tertilizer grade 33.5% N bgs., f.o.b works ton.64.00 • —
dom., with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.44.00 • —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs c.l., ship't point frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton.64.00 • —
Ammonium oxalate, tech. fine gran. 250-lb dm. f.o.b works E lb. .28½- —
Tech. powd. 200-lb. dm., same basis lb .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 193.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.15.27 • —
bgs. smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs.16.52 -18.52
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 • .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 • —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 • —
Dibasic, tech. bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13¾
Ammonium sulfamate bgs. c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .20½ .27
Ammonium sulfate standard granular, bulk f.o.b. works, base price ton.32.00 • —
Purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- —
Large granular bulk, c.l. works ton 35.00 • —
bgs. c.l., works ton 40.00 • —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 • —
bgs. c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 • —
bgs. l.c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs. 3.20 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq. 40-44%, tanks, frt equald., 100% basis, ton 160.00 • —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech. cryst. dms. c.l., works lb .20 • —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .22 .26
Tech, soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, comi., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 • —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono basic, dms lb.17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic dms lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 15.00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb 4.20 5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist from 125° to 150°C., dms. c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb .18½- .19
dms l.c.l. same basis lb .20 • .20½
tanks same basis lb .16 • .16½
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .19 • —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb .21½- —
tanks dlvd lb .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .17 • —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb .18½- —
tanks dlvd lb .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .19 • —
dms., c.l. dlvd. lb .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .16½ —
Amyl alcohol ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment. refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks frt. alld lb. .16½- —
Primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .21¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 • —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks frt alld E lb. .14½- —
1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 • —
tanks, works lb. .39¼- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 • —
tanks, works lb. .60 • —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .28 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 • —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .71 • —
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.40 • 1.50
Anethol, tech., dms. lb. .80 • .92
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.05 • —
Angelica root, bls lb. .50 • 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt, alld lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l. t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 1.90 • 3.00
Anise seed, Turkish, bgs lb. .24 • —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .34 • —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb 1.50 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 • —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 • —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 • —
Anthranilic acid, 99% 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 • —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .70 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .73 • —
Electrical grade, bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb 1.10 —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .32½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33 • —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2c. higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 • —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .44½- —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .46½- —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 • —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 • .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .21 • .23
USP, powd., bbls lb. .27 • .30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 • .20
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 • —
1-Arginine free base, dms., 10-kilo 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 • —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.64.80 • —
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 • —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb .75 • —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 • —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 • —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 • —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 • —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 • —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 • .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb .75 • .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.80.00 • —
7D, c.l (30 tons), mines ton 75.00 • —
7F, c.l (30 tons), mines ton 71.00 • —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 • —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 • —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 • —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 • —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 • —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 • —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 • —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 5.75 • —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo. 6.00 • —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide)
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 • —
ex-whse, 5 tons or more, N. Y., N. J ton.89.50 • —
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines. ton.46.00 • —
270°-295°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 • —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 • —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 • —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins oz. Nom.
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. 10 oz. lots oz. 5.25 • —
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 • —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .38 • —

B

Bacitracin, sterile, over 500,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .90 • —
non-sterile, over 500,000,000 units, 50,000 units. 6[R] • —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 1.00 1.10
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.50 • —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb dms. lb. 4.75 • —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 • —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 • .41
Barium chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.196.00 • —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb. .23 • —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.00 • —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .38 • —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.218.00 • —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 • —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd,. lb. .17 • —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton275.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.285.00 • —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt. equald, lb .20 • —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l., frt. alld, lb .41 • —
ctns., l.c.l, same basis lb. .42 .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb dm. lb. .19 • —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs. mines ton 30.00 • —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.30.00 • —
white, water-grd paper bgs. c.l. St. Louis ton.60.00 -60.25
paper bgs. ex whse New York ton 84.85 —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs 2.35 —
cbys, l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF Puerto Rican 50-55% cns lb. 3.75 • —
NF, Dominica, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 3.60 • 4.50
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .65 • .70
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .52 • .54
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 • .57
Central American, bgs. lb. .55 • .56
Chilean, bgs. lb. .57 Nom.
Refd. USP bleached white, bricks 100-lb ctns lb. .67 • .69
white, slabs, 100-lb ctns lb. .66 • .68
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .60 • .62
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .59 • .61
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .24 .26
Belladonna root, bls lb. .35 • .38
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 • —
Imp, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.95.20 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 • —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.93.40 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse ton.97.16 • —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 • —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .44 • —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Baton Rouge, La. gal. .31 • —
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 • —
Birmingham district gal. .31 • —
Chicago district gal. .31 • —
Cleveland district gal. .31 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .31 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 • —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 • —
Mennequa, Colo. gal. .31 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 • —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 • —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 • —
Port Arthur, Tex. gal. .31 • —
St. Louis, Mo. District gal. .31 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 • —
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075 —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065- —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 • —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 • —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 • —
Benzocaine, dms. 100-lbs., frt alld. lb. 3.25 • —
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 • .37
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .29 • .41
tanks, same basis lb. .21 • —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 • —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 —

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .32 —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.35 1.40
Benzotriazole, tech. dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.95 • —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 • —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 • —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanktrucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .88 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .54 • —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .54 • —
Tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms. lb. .62 • —
Benzyl chloride, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. frt. equald lb. .23 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 • —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
Benzyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.80 • 4.00
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld lb. 1.25 • —
12-49 dms., same basis lb. 1.35 • —
1-11 dms., same basis lb. 1.90 • —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.70 • 1.85
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb 8.20 • 8.30
Benzyl propionate, bots lb. 1.30 • 1.35
Benzyl salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 • 1.65
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.65 • 1.75
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb 56.50 • —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb.56.50 • —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF Italian, cns. lb.11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphtol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 • —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 • 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms lb. 4.60 • 4.68
Bismuth metal bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 • —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 200-lb. dm. lb. 2.25 • —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.92 • —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b., works lb. 3.70 • —
Bismuth subgallate, NF 200-lb. dm. f.o.b. works lb. 3.98 • —
Bismuth subiodide fib dms lb 5.37 • —
Bismuth subnitrate NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b., works lb. 3.10 • —
Bismuth subsalicylate USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.15 • —
Bismuth trioxide 100-lb. dms., f.o.b works lb. 4.40 • —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 • —
Bisphenol-A bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt. 70,000-lbs or more, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .31 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

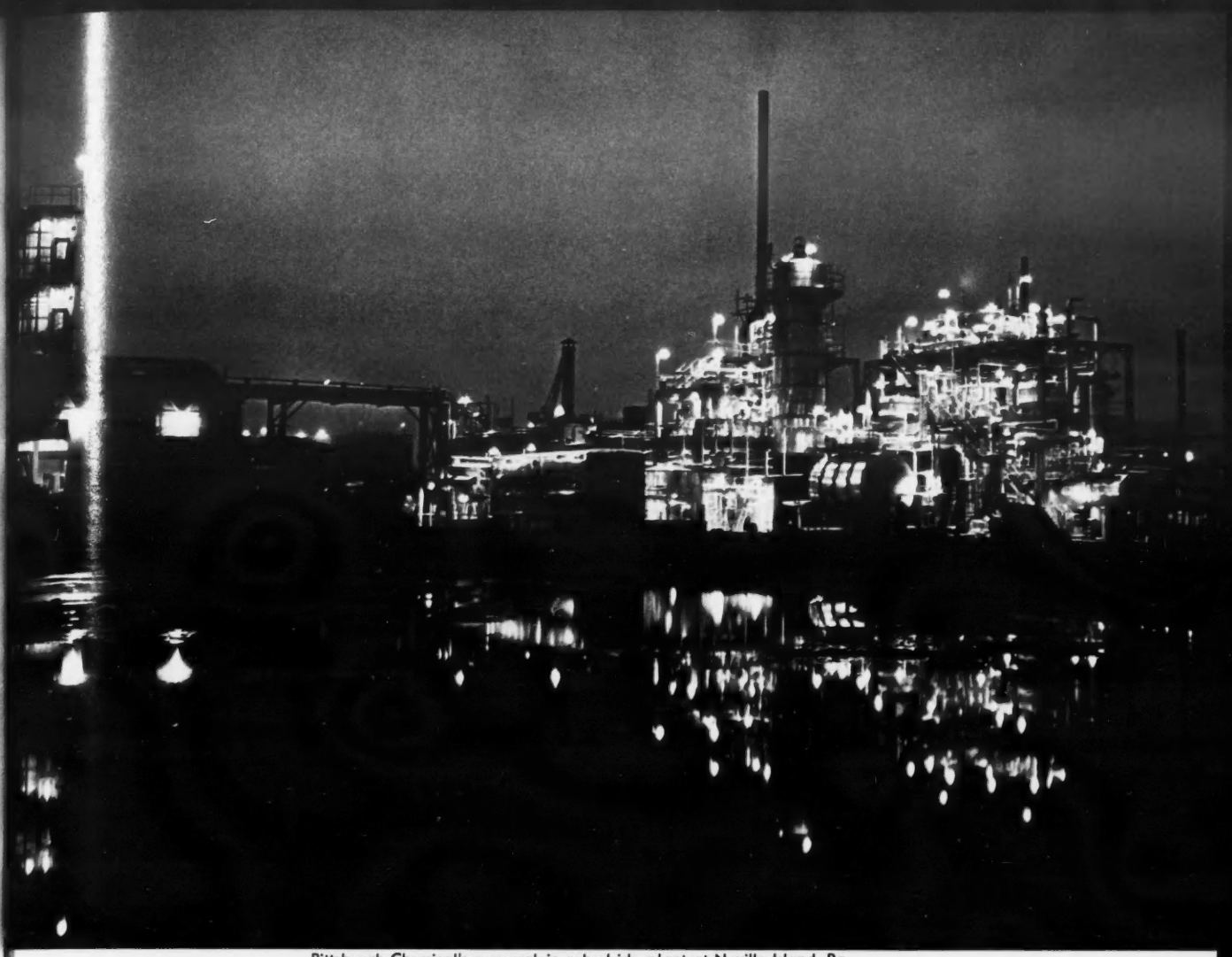
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.160.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.170.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 215.00 • —
Blood, dried 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton. 5.50 • —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .80 • .85

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 1.90 • —
Peruvian dms. lb. 1.65 • —
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 • —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 • —
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.100.00 • —
Bone black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1750- .2225
l.c.l., works lb. .1950- .2425
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb. higher.
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 • —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.67 • —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs, smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.91 -10.91
bulk c.l. works ton 83.00 —
Tech., gran., decanydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 • —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.31 • —
bgs smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 6.56 • 8.56
bulk c.l. works ton 43.50 —
Tech., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.64.50 • —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.12 • —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.37 • 9.37
bulk, c.l., works ton.58.00 —
USP, powd., bgs. c.l., works ton.54.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.57 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.82 • 9.82
Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .24 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
Boric acid, tech. anhyd. 99.9% bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 • —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.21.27 • —
Tech, anhyd., 99% bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.22.52 -24.52
cryst. 99.9% bgs. c.l. works. ton.163.50 —
Tech., cryst., 99.9% bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.67 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.12.92 -14.92
dms., c.l., works ton.188.50 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.13.17 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.14.42 • —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.112.00 • —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.78 • —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.03 -12.03
dms. c.l., works ton.137.00 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.29 • —
dms. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.11.54 • —
bulk, c.l. works ton.106.00 • —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.20 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.45 -12.45
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.71 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.96 • —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 • —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 • —
100-lb. cyls. works lb. 1.70 • —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 • —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 • —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bruenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.53 • —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 • —
cs., l.c.l. same basis lb .34 • .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 • —
ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 • .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 5-gal. cby., frt. equald lb. 1.95 • —
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.25 5.35
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.10 • —
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. .85 • —
Buchu leaves, bbls. lb. .60 • .65



Pittsburgh Chemical's new maleic anhydride plant at Neville Island, Pa.

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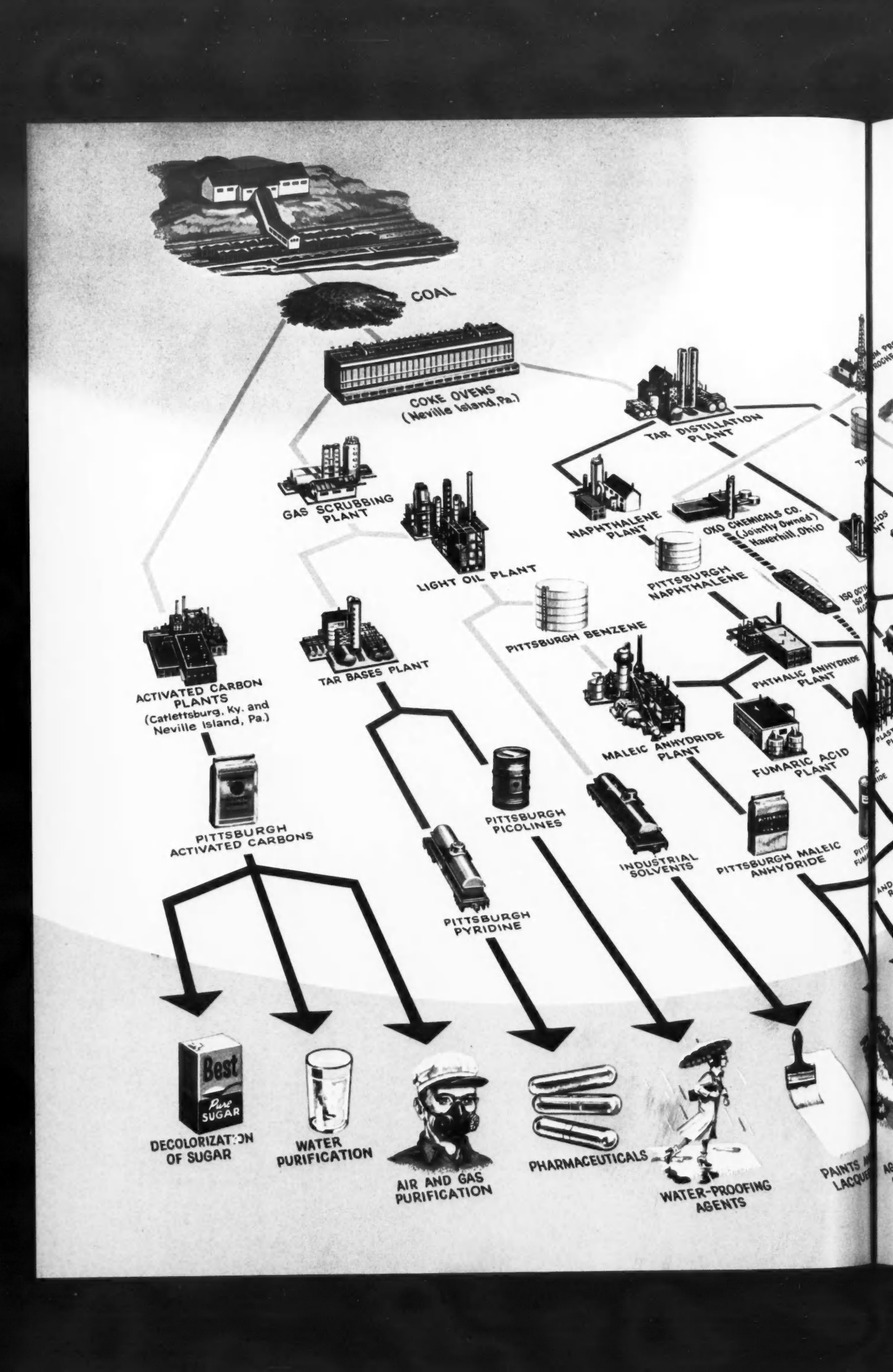
COAL
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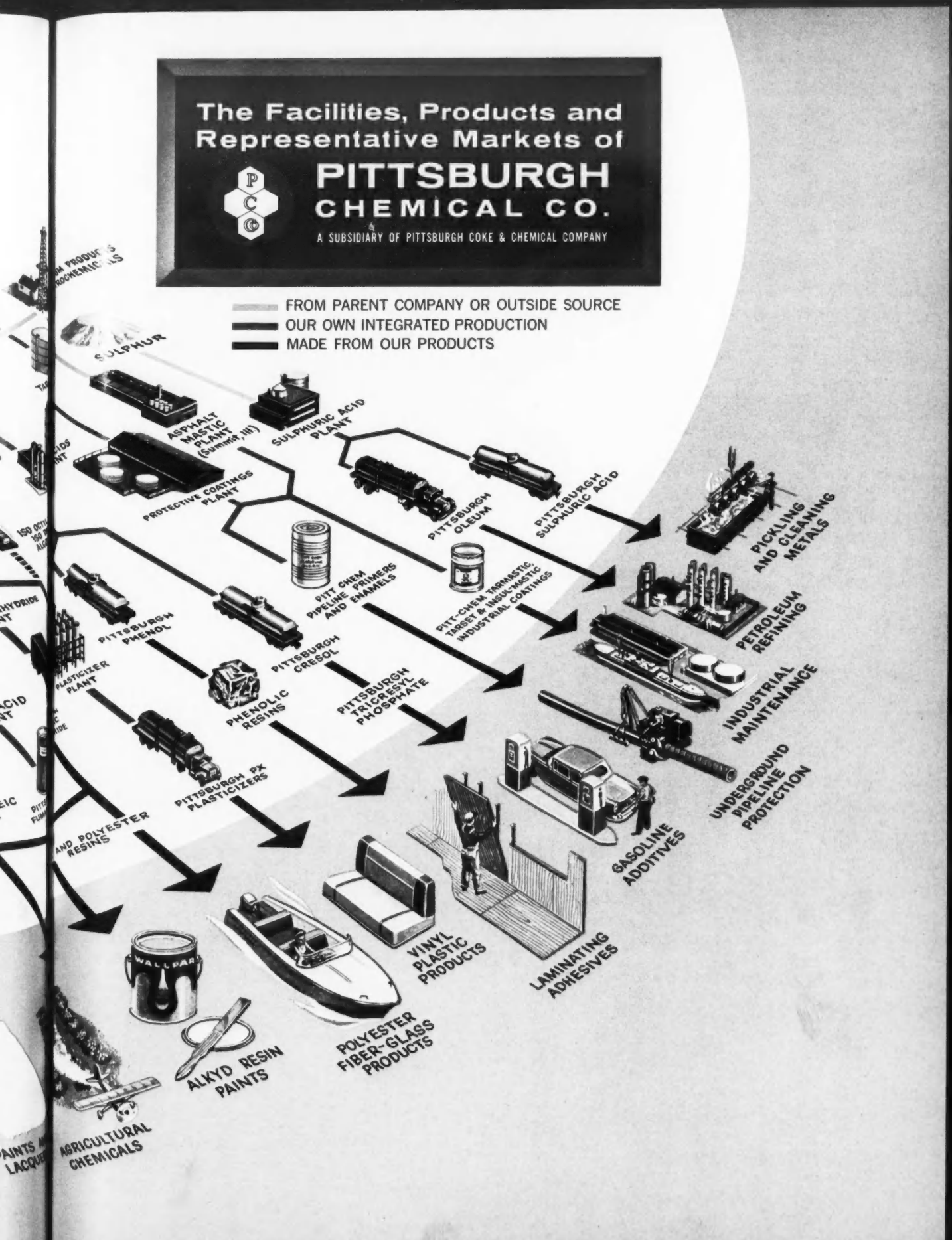
GAS SCRUBBING PLANT
LIGHT OIL PLANT
NAPHTHALENE PLANT
OXO CHEMICALS CO.
(Jointly Owned)
Haverhill, Ohio
PITTSBURGH NAPHTHALENE
PITTSBURGH BENZENE
ACTIVATED CARBON PLANTS
(Catlettsburg, Ky. and Neville Island, Pa.)
TAR BASES PLANT
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE PLANT
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE PLANT
FUMARIC ACID PLANT
PITTSBURGH ACTIVATED CARBONS
PITTSBURGH PICOLINES
INDUSTRIAL SOLVENTS
PITTSBURGH MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
PITTSBURGH PYRIDINE
Best
Pure
SUGAR
DECOLORIZATION OF SUGAR
WATER PURIFICATION
AIR AND GAS PURIFICATION
PHARMACEUTICALS
WATER-PROOFING AGENTS


The Facilities, Products and Representative Markets of
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CHEMICAL CO.
A SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL COMPANY
FROM PARENT COMPANY OR OUTSIDE SOURCE
OUR OWN INTEGRATED PRODUCTION
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SULPHUR
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SULPHURIC ACID PLANT
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PICKLING AND CLEANING METALS
PITT CHEM PIPELINE PRIMERS AND ENAMELS
PITT-CHEM TARMASTIC, TARGET & INSULMASTIC INDUSTRIAL COATINGS
PETROLEUM REFINING
PITTSBURGH PHENOL
PITTSBURGH CRESOL
PLASTICIZER PLANT
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VINYL PLASTIC PRODUCTS
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POLYESTER FIBER-GLASS PRODUCTS
ALKYD RESIN PAINTS
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Pittsburgh Industrial Chemicals

Make Pittsburgh Chemical Company your "one-stop" source for these key industrial chemicals. Order mixed shipments and cut paper work, reduce shipping costs and maintain "tighter" inventory control. Deal with one coordinated sales and service team.

INTERMEDIATES:

Phthalic Anhydride—Controlled production from coal to finished product makes Pittsburgh Chemical a dependable source of high purity Phthalic Anhydride.
Shipped as follows: Molten—Tank Cars (100,000 lbs.) Tank Trucks (40,000 lbs.)
Flaked—Bags (80 lbs.)

Maleic Anhydride—Pittsburgh Maleic is produced in new, modern, fully integrated facilities to highest quality standards. Now available in new, larger briquettes which minimize breakage and provide easier handling.
Shipped as follows: Molten—Tank Cars (100,000 lbs.) Tank Trucks (40,000 lbs.)
Briquettes (250 lbs.) Leverpac Drums Polyethylene lined bags (50 lbs.)

Fumaric Acid—Free flowing, high purity Fumaric Acid by a basic producer assures a continuing supply of this important intermediate . . . delivered on schedule.
Shipped as follows: Crystalline Powder—Drums (250 lbs.) Leverpac Bags (50 lbs.)

TAR ACIDS:

Phenols—95%, 90-92%, 82-84%
Shipped as follows: Tank Cars (4-8-10,000 gals.)
Tank Trucks (4,000 gals.)
Drums (Approx. 470 lbs. net)

Cresols—Ortho (25-28°), Meta Para (3°), Meta Para (12°)
Shipped as follows: Tank Cars (4-8-10,000 gals.)
Tank Trucks (4,000 gals.)
Drums (Approx. 470 lbs. net)

Xylenol—Boiling Range 210°-225°C
Shipped as follows: Tank Cars (4-8-10,000 gals.)
Tank Trucks (4,000 gals.)
Drums (Approx. 470 lbs. net)

TAR BASES:

Pyridine (2°)—
Shipped as follows: Tank Cars (32,000 lbs.)
Drums (Approx. 450 lbs. net)

Alpha Picoline (2°)— Tank Cars (32,000 lbs.)
Shipped as follows: Drums (Approx. 450 lbs. net)

Refined Mixed Picolines—
Shipped as follows: Drums (Approx. 450 lbs. net)

INORGANIC CHEMICALS:

Sulphuric Acid (66°Be) and Oleum (20%)—
Shipped as follows: Tank Cars (50 tons)
Tank Trucks (18 ton min.)
Barges (750 tons)

Pittsburgh PX Plasticizers

A complete line of JOB RATED plasticizers covering a broad range of polyvinyl chloride applications including film, sheeting, coated fabrics, extrusions, electrical insulation and flooring.

PX-104	DiButyl Phthalate	PX-138	DiOctyl Phthalate	PX-238	DiOctyl Adipate
PX-108	Di IsoOctyl Phthalate	PX-314	n-Octyl n-Decyl Phthalate	PX-404	DiButyl Sebacate
PX-114	Decyl Butyl Phthalate	PX-914	Butyl Octyl Phthalate	PX-438	DiOctyl Sebacate
PX-118	IsoOctyl Decyl Phthalate	PX-208	Di IsoOctyl Adipate	PX-800	Soy Bean Oil Epoxide
PX-120	Di IsoDecyl Phthalate	PX-212	n-Octyl n-Decyl Adipate	PX-806	Octyl Epoxy Tallate
PX-126	DiTridecyl Phthalate	PX-220	Di IsoDecyl Adipate	PX-917	Tri Cresyl Phosphate

FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION

Write or call your nearest Pittsburgh Chemical Office. Complete information on application, specifications, properties and commercial data will be sent to you, without obligation.
For Prompt PITTSBURGH Service call or write the Pittsburgh Chemical Co. office near you.

20th Floor, Grant Building
Pittsburgh 19, Pa. ATlantic 1-8950

Eastern Regional Headquarters
Bergen Mall Paramus, New Jersey HUbbard 9-0222

Midwestern Regional Headquarters
7750 West 61st Place Summit, Illinois Globe 8-6020

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Gentlemen: Please send me:

☐ Additional information on Mathieson sulfuric acid.

☐ Additional information on_____

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Company_____

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Here is the literature available on MATHIESON INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Safe and Efficient Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia (wall chart)
Anhydrous Ammonia Handling and Storage (22)
Aqua Ammonia Preparation (20)

Mathieson Caustic Soda (AD-1142-261)
Safe and Efficient Handling of Caustic Soda (AD-228-457) (wall chart)

Mathieson Chlorine (AD-1097-459)
Chlorine, Unloading and Safe Handling (AD-1122-959) (wall chart)

Mathieson Anhydrous Hydrazine (AD-1061-558)
Mathieson Hydrazine Solution (MC-348-1260)

Mathieson Unsymmetrical Dimethyl Hydrazine (AD-1057-1157)
Mathieson b-Hydroxyethylhydrazine (MC-351-361)
Mathieson Hydrazine Salts (MC-352-1260)
Mathieson Thiosemicarbazide (MC-359-261)
Mathieson Hydrazodicarbonamide (MC-384-361)
Mathieson Hydrazine Dihydrochloride (MC-381-361)
Mathieson Monohydrazinium Phosphate (MC-385-361)
Mathieson Monomethyl Hydrazine (AD-1167-161)

Home Pool Care (AD-1080-660)
Keeping the Pool Safe and Sanitary (AD-1156-1260)

Mathieson Methanol (MC-393-661)

Safe and Efficient Handling of Nitric Acid (AD-1050-757) (wall chart)

Eliminate Acidity-Control Alkalinity-PH-Plus (AD-631-461)

Refining and Desulphurizing Cupola Iron with Purite (AD-321-960)

Scav-Ox (AD-1010-556)
Scav-Ox in High and Medium Pressure Boilers (MC-356-359)

Soda Ash, Handling and Storage
Unitized Loading of Soda Ash (MC-331)

Textone® for the Textile Industry, and Continuous Bleaching (AD-1005-R1058)
Textone Continuous Bleaching Process (MC-404-261)
Upgrading Inedible Fats with Chlorine Dioxide (AD-1032-1056)
C2® for Slime Control in Paper Mills (MC-400-459)
Laboratory Preparation of Chlorine Dioxide Solutions (MC-339-661)
Penn-Olin Sodium Chlorate, Shipment, Handling, Storage (AD-1157-960)

Mathieson Sodium Methylate (MC-398-1158)
Methods of Analysis (MC-347-356)
Storage and Handling (MC-368-956)

Mathieson Sodium Nitrate (MC-333-758)
Sodium Nitrate, Treating Industrial and Domestic Wastes (MC-397-659)

Mathieson Sulfur (MC-323-359)

Mathieson Sulfuric Acid (AD-1094-1158)
Safe and Efficient Handling of Sulfuric Acid (AD-1033-457) (wall chart)

Mathieson Urea (AD-1169-161)
Mathieson Urea Data Sheet (MC-403-1160)

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MATHIESON
Sulfuric Acid

DEPENDABLE SUPPLY

Is just one of the benefits you receive from using Olin Mathieson sulfuric acid. Major production facilities are backed by major transportation facilities and strategically located shipping points. You can count on Mathieson for fast delivery of commercial grades ranging from 60° Be to 30% Oleum. Count on Mathieson, too, for these other important aids:

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Dependable outlets for spent acids are often as important as acid supply. Our recommendations for the most advantageous disposal of your spent material are based on long experience and expert analysis.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

New operations? New employees? When you need complete safety and handling instructions for H_2SO_4, we supply them. Literature and wall charts are available.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Your Olin Mathieson man knows the chemical and petroleum industries. His on-the-spot knowledge and our laboratory facilities are at your disposal for any help you need — from shipping advice to realistic economic analyses. For product specifications or service, call or write today to: Olin Mathieson, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

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These three cases symbolize the physician, the pharmaceutical manufacturer—and the Mallinckrodt man. The man with the 94 case represents Mallinckrodt, who has been in the background closely supporting the pharmaceutical industry for over 94 years. During nine decades of service to the industry, we have come to know more and more about the techniques of supplying compounds with less and less impurities, as we continually research this highly esoteric problem. Our supply and service techniques will appeal to you. Look for the Mallinckrodt man, who has all the details in his distinctive case.

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BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown oxide may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown

Butadiene retd cyls. c.l., refy	lb	21	—
cyls. l.c.l., refy	lb	22	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.12¾-	—
Butene-1 tanks works	lb	.0625-	—
Butene-2 tanks works	lb	.0570-	—
n-Butyl acetate ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	18½	—
tanks same basis	lb	14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd, E	lb	.17	—
ctns., l.c.l. same basis	lb	18½	—
tanks same basis	lb	.14½	—
sec-Butyl acetate syn. dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	16¼	—
tanks same basis	lb	.12¼	—
n-Butyl acrylate, dms. c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E	lb	.37½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb	.38½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.35	—
n-Butyl alcohol ferment, dms., c.l., frt alld	lb	.18	—
dms. l.c.l. frt alld	lb	19½	—
tanks frt alld	lb	15½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.17	—
ctns., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.19½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	.15½	—
Sec-synthetic dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	16½	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.12½	—
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd. E	lb	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.13½	—
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Butyl chloride dms. c.l., works	lb	.37½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	38¼	—
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works	lb	.35¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.36	—
tanks, works	lb	33¼	—
Butyl lactate dms. c.l. frt. alld E. Rockies	lb	42½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.40	—
Butyl laurate, dms., works	lb	.37½	—
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb	.55	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb	.55½	—
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.32	—
Butyl phenylacetate dms	lb	4.50	4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Butyl stearate, CP, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb	.27¼-	—
tech., dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.25¾-	—
Butylamine (see Mono- Di- and Tri-butylamine).			
tert-Butylamine dms. c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works	lb	47	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	47½	—
tc., t.l., same basis	lb	45	—
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms. dlvd	lb	4.75	—
6-tert-Butyl m cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl m cresol)			
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di tert butyl p cresol)			
1,3 Butylene glycol dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb	20½	—
dms. l.c.l., t.l.l. f.o.b works	lb	.22	—
tanks dlvd	lb	18	—
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.25½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.26½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.23½-	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	22	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb	23½	—
tanks dlvd	lb	19½	—
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb	34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.32½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Butyrolactone dms. c.l. t.l., works	lb	40	—
dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb	43	—
n-Butyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	56½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	57½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	54	—

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)			
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt alld E. of Rockies	lb	5.55	—
Light shade bbls same basis	lb	4.65	—
Medium shade, bbls., same basis,	lb	5.30	—
Medium, light shade, bbls., same basis,	lb	4.90	—
Orange-red shade bbls same basis	lb	4.30	—
Yellow all shades bbls frt alld E. of Rockies	lb	3.02	—
Cadmium chloride, 400-lb cmc, f.o.b. shipping point	lb	1.56½-	—
Cadmium iodide 25-lb fib dms in		0.75	4.00
Cadmium metal, spots or sticks, ton lots, cs. dlvd	lb	1.60	—
Cadmium nitrate, purif. crys. 25-lb fib dms., less than 5,000 lbs. f.o.b shipping point	lb.	.94	—
400-lb dms. 5,000 lbs or more same basis	lb.	.90	—
Cadmium mercury lithopone orange, deep shade bbls frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	1.73	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls same Basis	lb.	2.03	—
Red light shade bbls, same basis	lb.	1.80	—
Red, medium shade bbls same basis	lb.	1.95	—
Red, medium light shade bbls same basis	lb.	1.88	—
Red, maroon shade bbls same basis	lb.	2.11	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	2.84	—
Orange, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.66	—
Cadmium selenide lithopone red orange-red shade bbls same basis	lb.	1.80	—
Red dark shade bbls. same basis	lb.	2.64	—
Red light shade bbls. same basis	lb.	1.96	—
Red, medium shade, bbls. same basis	lb.	2.31	—
Red, medium-light shade bbls same basis	lb.	2.08	—
Cadmium selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades bbls frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	1.27	—
Caffeine NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb	2.70	—
USP, syn., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld	lb.	2.25	—
hydrous, powd., 150-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.25	—
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld.	lb.	2.40	—
Cajuput oil, native, cns.	lb	1.75	2.00
Redist. USP cns	lb	1.90	2.10
Calamine USP dms.	lb	.34	—
Calamus oil bots	lb	12.00	20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works	gram	.54	—
1-10 kilo lots	gram	55	—
Calciferol (in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib dms 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted	lb	3.10	—
Calcium bromide NF bars 100 lbs. or more	lb.	1.10	—
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb dms. c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry grd. air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works	ton	10.50	—
Chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	-34.00
water-grd. ½ to 10 microns. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 50 microns bgs. c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	30.00	-38.50
bgs. l.c.l., works	ton.	45.00	53.50
medium bgs c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
bgs. l.c.l works	ton.	48.00	53.00
Surface treated, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	42.00	-44.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	57.00	59.00
ultrafine bgs., c.l., works	ton.	117.50	167.50
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton.	137.50	187.50
Calcium chloride conc flake or pellet 94-97% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald	ton.	39.30	—
Flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	ton.	32.00	—
Liquor 40% tanks frt equald	ton.	12.50	—
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	38.00	—
Purif., gran dms.	lb	27	—
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	30.50	—
dms. l.c.l. works frt equald	ton.	36.00	-73.00
USP gran. dms.	lb	32	—
Calcium chromate, bgs. dlvd	lb	37	—
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms	lb	1.95	—
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb dm. ton	lb.	73½	—
USP powd 100-lb dm. ton	lb	66½	—
Calcium hydride lump dms works	lb	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran 45-lb cs. dlvd E. of Rockies	cs	27.50	—
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	39.50	—
Calcium hypophosphite dms. 1,000 lb lots	lb	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, 25-lb. jars, works	lb	4.27	—
Calcium lactate NF dms. f.o.b. works	lb	43	.46
Calcium mandelate USP 150-lb dm. works	lb	3.25	—
Calcium naphthenate, liq 4% Ca., dms. frt equald	lb	.30	—
Calcium pantothenate, USP, 1 kilo or more	kilo.	20.00	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)			
Calcium phenosulfonate dms	lb	1.24	1.25
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, dihydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.25	—
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l. t.l., Bonnie, Fla. frt equald	ton.	81.00	—
bgs c.l. t.l., f.o.b Texas City works	ton	75.50	—
18%, bgs., c.l., t.l., Port Arthur, Tex	ton.	65.75	—
Feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald	ton.	97.65	—
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald	ton	107.65	—
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs. c.l. prices			
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.45	—
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs		7.95	—
Tribasic, NF, precip. bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.25	—
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs		10.00	—
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms. dlvd E of Rockies	lb.	.34½-	—
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb more.			
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs or more f.o.b warehouse N.Y.	lb	.39	—
Calcium resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld., works	lb	.45	—
Calcium silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works	lb	.06	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	lb.	06½	—
Calcium silicate paint grade (see Wollastonite)			
Calcium stearate ctns. c.l.	lb.	.39	—
ctns., l.c.l	lb	40	.44
Calomel NF mild, powd. dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works	lb	4.32	—
NF mild, precip. dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b works	lb	5.67	—
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
dms incl. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)			
Camphor, monobromated, NF dms., kgs	lb.	3.63	3.70
Camphor, syn. tech., 1 bbl or more.	lb.	.45	—
USP, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	.57	—
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.80	—
ctns., 500-lb. lots	lb	81	—
ctns., smaller lots	lb	82	—
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.32	.50
White, dms.	lb.	.24	.40
Canada oil, native, cns.	lb	5.00	6.50
Rectified cns	lb	7.25	10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.58	.59
Refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.62	.63
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher.			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb	1.00	—
powd. bgs	lb	1.15	—
Russian bgs.	lb	2.00	2.15
powd bgs.	lb	2.15	2.30
Caprie acid, dms	lb.	27¼	.29¾
tanks	lb.	.24¾-	—
Caprolactam, monomer, flake, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. frt. equald.	lb.	.49	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.54	—
molten, tanks, same basis	lb.	.46	.462
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.16½-	—
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, f.o.b. works	lb.	.19½-	—
Caprylic acid, dms	lb.	.27¼-	.29¾
tanks	lb.	.24¾-	—
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.00	—
NF, from African pepper, dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Caraway oil, NF, dms	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.16¼-	—
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	—
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	lb.	.16¼-	—
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
ctns, l.c.l., whse	lb.	.13½-	—
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, or whse	lb.	.14½-	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¼-	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.13	—
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.05¾-	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.12¼-	—
pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.78	—
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.87	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.22½-	—
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E	ton.	60.00	-115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd Metropolitan areas, E	ton.	55.00	—
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works	ton.	85.00	—
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points	lb.	.071	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.086	- .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis	lb.	.131	—
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.161	—
tanks, f.o.b. works	lb.	.0450-	—
Carbon tetrachloride CP, consumers, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼-	—
Tech, consumers dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾-	—
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l. frt alld	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks frt alld	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.00	4.25
dms. smaller lots, works	lb	4.10	4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots	lb.	40.00	-43.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A"	lb.	3.20	—
Bleached "B"	lb.	3.10	—
Decorticated, Alleppey, cs.	lb.	2.60	—
Guatemala, cs.	lb.	2.60	—
Green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.95	—
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.00	—
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd.	lb.	16.80	—
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	16.90	-17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.60	- .62
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.73	Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.77	- .79
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, ton lots	lb.	.61	- .62
North Country, No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, ton lots	lb.	.64	- .65
No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.68	- .70
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.91	- .95
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.94	- .96
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb. higher.			
Carotene tech 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram,		.20½-	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb. dms., works million units.		.12	—
USP microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units.		.144	—
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, sc., solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram cns. kilo.		57.60	—
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.		72.00	—
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo.		240.00	—
Carvol, bots.	lb.	5.00	5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.32	—
Casein, dom. edible, acid precip., 50 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.56	—
80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.64	—
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.i., ex-dock Eastern seaports	lb.	.18¾-	.19¼
Australian, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
New Zealand, same basis	lb.	.24	- .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms. c.l., Newark, N.J	lb.	.24	—
dms. ton lots, same basis	lb.	.25	—
t.w., same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
Cassella acid dms. frt alld., 100% basis	lb	1.44	1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns.	lb.	6.50	- 8.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls.	lb.	.28½-	—
"B," bls.	lb.	.27½-	—
"C," bls.	lb.	.25½-	—
Korintje "A," bls.	lb.	.27½-	—
"B," bls.	lb.	.26½-	—
"C," bls.	lb.	.25¼-	—
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2550-	—
dms. l.c.l	lb.	.2650-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2700-	—
dms. l.c.l.	lb.	.2850-	—
tanks	lb.	.2500-	—
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2500-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2660-	—
tanks	lb.	.2360-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.2475-	—
bgs., ton lots	lb.	.2875-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.3075-	—
raw, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2200-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2300-	—
tanks	lb.	.2000-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2125-	—
dms., c.l.,	lb.	.2225-	—
tanks	lb.	.1925-	—
refd., deod., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2650-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
tanks	lb.	.2450-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2350-	—
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.2450-	—
tanks	lb.	.2150-	—
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks, New York	lb.	.17	- —
No. 3, tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15	.15½
75%, dms., works	lb.	.19	.19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.41¼-	.43½
Split, dms.	lb.	.33¾-	.34½
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	—
Castoreum nat., cns.	lb.	5.25	—
Syn., cns.	lb.	9.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works	lb.	2.17½-	—
Resub., dms., works	lb.	4.29½-	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls.	lb.	Nominal.	
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).			
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).			
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.30	- 3.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Celery seed oil	lb.	12.00	—
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.26	—
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.36	.61
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E	lb.	.595	.605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E	lb.	.545	- .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.545	- .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E	lb.	.585	.595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)			
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works frt alld	lb.	.57	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.57	—
bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.59	—
(Cellulose gum prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.)			
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.40	—
77% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb.	1.74	—
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd.	lb	1.85	1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb	2.15	—
Cetyl alcohol NF fib cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.41½-	—
fib cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39	—
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.48½-	—
fib cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.46	—
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian,	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Roman, cs.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots	lb.	350.00	—
Charcoal, activated NF, fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
fib, dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35	- .35½
fib dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.36	.59
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).			
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).			
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk c.l., f.o.b plant	ton.	55.00	—
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant	ton.	80.00	—
5-lb paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	106.00	—
20-lb paper bgs. c.l., f.o.b. plant,	ton.	90.00	—
40-lb paper bgs. c.l. same basis	ton.	86.00	—
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns	lb.	4.75	5.00
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	3.21	—
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).			
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.21	—
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.00	—
jars, 500-lb lots	lb	1.03	—
jars, 100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.05	—
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.65	—
dms. l.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	.66	—
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
dms. l.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	.70	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms. l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis	lb.	.16	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l. works	lb.	.60	—
ctns., l.c.l. works	lb.	.61	—
125 cps. ctns. c.l., works	lb.	70	—
300 cps. ctns. c.l., works	lb.	.80	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11	—
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area, same basis	lb.	.12¼-	.13¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.25	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald, same basis 100 lbs.		4.15	—
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		4.35	—
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		5.35	- 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		6.25	- 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif. dms., c.l	lb.	.23½-	.25½
dms. l.c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
Tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
dms. l.c.l., frt equald	lb.	.20	—
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld	lb	1.03	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.38	—
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.66	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.77	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works	lb	1.05	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.20	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.95	—

o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.10	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	1.25	—
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works	lb.	2.25	—
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	2.30	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
USP, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.30	—
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. divd.	lb.	.25	—
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, divd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
Powd., divd. E., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., divd. E.	lb.	.86	—
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.99	—
5-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	1.07	—
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.08	—
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.14	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0465-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0515-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0415-	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c. per lb. higher			
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
Choline bitartrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.23	—
Choline chloride, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.25	—
Choline dihydrogen citrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.25	—
Chrome green, CP, dark, tight, medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls., divd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.43	—
blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.44	—
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	—
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Chrome orange, CP bbls., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.35	—
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Chrome yellow, CP. bbls., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.35	—
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., divd. N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	.30	.31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).			
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.10	—
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	.52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.20	—
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45½	—
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	1.15	—
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb	.25	—
NF, yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Cinnamic acid, retd., bots	lb.	2.50	3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots	lb.	1.50	1.60
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.	lb.	.80	1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.55	—
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs.	lb.	.64	—
Cinnamon bark oil, bots	lb.	55.00	74.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.60	2.00
USP. (Cassia), cns., dms	lb	8.50	13.50
Citral, CP, bots	lb.	4.65	5.55
Extra, bots	lb.	5.00	7.25
Syn., dms.	lb.	6.10	6.65
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.29½	.30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30	.30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½	.31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.27½	.28½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28	.28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29	.29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher			
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms.	lb.	1.05	—
Formosan, dms.	lb.	1.05	—
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb	1.90	2.50
Synthetic, dms.	lb.	1.70	—
Civet, artif., bots	lb	13.75	15.00
Nat., bots	oz	8.50	15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton	17.50	21.50
crushed, shed, moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton	8.00	11.25
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port	net-ton	43.00	47.00
lump, bulk, Atl port	net-ton	31.50	37.50
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works	ton	11.00	17.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	13.50	22.50
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me	long-ton	23.00	35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net-ton	50.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	net-ton	60.00	70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12675	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.145	—
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York	gal.	.205	—
Group 3	gal.	.154	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.17	—
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
1.6, tech., solid, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.77	—
1.7 tech., dms. frt. alld.	lb.	2.42	—
Clove bud oil, USP, dms.	lb.	2.53	—
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs.	lb.	.38	.38½
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.39	.42

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Eastman Aldehydes

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chemical intermediate

crotonaldehyde
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specialty solvent

propionaldehyde
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elastomer intermediate

n-butyraldehyde
chemical intermediate
plastic intermediate
pharmaceutical intermediate

isobutyraldehyde
pharmaceutical intermediate
resin raw material
chemical raw material

For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog, page 225, or Chemical Week Buyers' Guide, page 113.**

Re expense item: Excess Baggage Charge - $22.

"It just didn't occur to me when I filled it out, but I can see why the item raised eyebrows in the Accounting Department," said one of our Materials Handling Supervisors. "So, prompted by their *more details* memo, I resubmitted the expense account in question with a notation as follows:

"For a one-day round-trip service call the amount indicated would appear excessive as far as personal articles are concerned. Actually my suitcase was full of steel fittings...intended for use in unloading a 10,000 gallon tank car of acetaldehyde. Subject tank car was shipped to customer for October 9 arrival. On October 10 customer telephoned that at start of unloading operation considerable leakage occurred in discharge connections. While all tank car unloading connections were carefully checked before shipment, we felt it advisable to provide on-the-spot assistance, especially since 15 psi. inert gas pressurized unloading of acetaldehyde was a new procedure for this particular customer. As it turned out the leakage was not caused by faulty fittings, but improper hook-up which was quickly remedied, allowing discharge to proceed routinely. It was then necessary to bring back the extra fittings, thus incurring a double-up excess baggage weight charge, which accounts for the unusually high expense item."

While this story indicates the eternal vigilance of our Accounting Department and their constant effort to control the cost of doing business, we think it serves to illustrate a more important point. That is, the cost of the trip itself was *not* questioned...because it came under the heading of *customer service*.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

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Western Sales Representative: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Company, San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Clove leaf oil, crude, dms ... lb. 1.10 - —
CMC crude, 96.4% low or medium vis bgs., 23,000 lbs., dvld. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - .46
65% low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100% basis lb. 40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .42 1.00
CMC, purif, high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are ½c. per lb higher and are on a dlvd. basis.
Coaltar crude resale for soln., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd. resale, indust. dms. c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms. l.c.l., ex whse gal .39 - —
tanks works gal 20½ - —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, Works ton 42.00 - —
Carbon, bulk works ton 42.00 - —
Indust., bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Coke, bulk works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing 140-155 F. Federal Specification R-P-355 type I tanks, works ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate 25.2% Co. dms. dlvd lb 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls. dlvd E of Rockies lb 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue)
Cobalt carbonate 48% Co. powd., bgs. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.97 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. 71½ — —
Liq. 6% Co. dms lb. 57½ — —
Cobalt metal 99% dms. f.o.b carrier lb 1.50 — —
Cobalt naphthenate liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 48¾ — —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co. bbls dlvd. lb 75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co. kgs., dlvd E of Mississippi R. lb 1.15 - —
70-71% Co. kgs. same basis lb 1.12 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R 3c. per pound higher
Cobalt phosphate, powd. 42.1% Co., dms. dlvd lb 1.35 — —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms lb. .38½ - —
Cobalt sulfate, crvst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb 64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co. dms. dlvd lb 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate 6% Co. dms dlvd lb 44 - —
Cocaine USP, cns. 100 oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz 17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz lots f.o.b. works oz 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .55½ - .60½
Cocoa shells, tanks, New York lb. .12½ Nom.
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .11¼ - —
Coconut oil, cms., N.Y. lb. .15½ - 16½
Coconut acid, oil, dist. dms lb. .21½ - .24
tanks lb. .19 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb 22½ .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
Cod oil, cms., spot lb. .07½ - .08¾
Codeine, NF, cns 100-oz lots oz 13.25 —
Codeine hydrochloride cns 100-oz lots oz 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate USP cns 100-oz lots oz 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate USP cns 100-oz lots oz 10.75 - —
Codliver oil USP dms gal 1.40 1.70
Cohosh root, black bls lb 20 25
Blue bls lb 20 25
Colchicine, USP, bots. 27.50 - 29.00
Colchicum corm bls lb 35 45
Colchicum seed, bgs lb .85 .90
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½ — —
USP flexible dms lb .34 — —
Colocynth pulp bls lb 75 — —
Columbo root bls lb 16 .18
Condurango bark bls lb 18 20
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .26 .27
No. 2, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
No. 3, bgs. lb. .22 - .25
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .85 - .95
Copaiba oil cns lb 1.35 2.00
Copper acetate bbls, c.l., works lb 53 — —
bbls l.c.l. works lb 54 — —
Copper carbonate, 55%, dark green, c.l., works lb. .3545- — —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3695- — —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44½ - .45
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works lb. .30¾ - .31¼
cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¾ - .39¼
cuprous, dms., works lb. .3995- .4295
Copper cyanide tech. dms 20,000-lb lots or more lb .609 — —
dms 1,000 lb lots or more lb .619 — —
dms smaller lots lb .639 .65
Copper gluconate, dms lb 3.20 — —
Copper hydrate dry dms, c.l., frt. E of Miss lb .52½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .53 — —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd Valley, basis lb. .31 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq. 8% Cu. dms frt alld lb .26½ - —
Copper nitrate tech. cryst. dms., works lb .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate solid 9% Cu. dms., works lb 45 — —
Copper oxide, black, bbls. 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .47 - —
red., 97%, USP Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lbs. lots lb. .47½ - —
99% USP Type II bbls 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 45½ - —
Copper quinolinolate 18% Cu. dms., ton lots lb 4.25 — —
10% active quinolinolate dms lb 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate precip. dms frt alld lb. .47 — —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., c.l., works lb 1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 -15.50
Monohydrated, 35% Cu., dms., works 100 lbs. 22.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.10 - —
Trib sic, distributed, 50-lb c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 30.10 - —
Copper tetrammine sulfate, dms lb .75 — —
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f., ton. 160.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 155.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .18¼ - —
Foots, (soapstock acid 95%) tanks, New York lb. .06⅛ - —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .2373- .24
tanks lb. .2173- —
Corn oil, acid, drums, lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½ - —
Corn sugar, tanners chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l 100 lbs 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 43° Be., tanks, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)
Cortisone acetate, USP bots., kilo or more gram .65 - .90
Costus oil, bots oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 65.00 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13¾-Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, Tex., Waco lb. .13⅜ - —
Foots (soapstock, acid 95%), New York, tanks lb. .04½ - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .19⅜ - .19⅝
tanks lb. .17¼ - .17⅜
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½ - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .90 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF bots. chys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 — —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. 50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 62 - —
tanks, same basis gal .38 — —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c per gallon for straight oil and 20c per gallon for coaltar
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd in Metropolitan area lb 1.72 1.77
Hardwood, NF chys., dms same basis lb 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms. incl. c.l., works. lb. .0611- —
dms. incl., l.c.l. works lb. .0684- —
dms. incl., l.c.l. ex whse, New York lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same tanks same basis lb. .17½ — —
USP, 50% 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., same lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms. c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb .16 - —
2.97% 2°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .23 - —
tanks same basis lb .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret., dms c.l. frt equald lb .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .16½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .17½ - —
tanks same basis lb .14½ - —
29°-29.9°C, m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p. dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .15 - —
ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .16 - —
tanks same basis lb .13 - —
p-Cresol, 95%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., frt. alld. lb .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb .45 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms. ton lots, works lb .70 - —
dms, smaller lots, works lb .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., metapara content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal 1.20 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal 1.00 - —
Imp., metapara content 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald to competitive points, c.l. gal 1.15 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., works gal 1.20 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., c.l., works lb .25 — —
Crotonic acid, 200-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .51 - —
Cryolite, nat. indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb 21 — —
bgs. t.l.l. works lb 22 — —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb 1.30 - —
Powd., cs. lb 1.45 - —
Cumene, dms, c.l., works lb .12 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .14 - —
tanks works lb .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Turkish, bgs lb .8 — —
Cumin seed oil, bots. cns lb. 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont. contract, ton 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 96.00 - —
Indust grade 6-16 mesh, dms c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ton 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd W of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
98% tech. 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms. same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works, same basis, lb. .31½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .28 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

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2,4-D tech. bgs. dms. c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 — —
bgs. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms. c.l. works, lb. .43 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 — —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 .52
tanks, works lb. .42 — —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A E. cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .15½ - .18
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
black, bold, bgs lb. .16 - .18
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
unscraped bgs lb. .13 - .14½
East India, pale, chips, bgs lb. .16 - .18
pale nubs, bgs lb. .20¾ - .24
Siam, cs lb. .31½ - .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .38 - .44
No. 2, bgs. lb. .29 .32
dust, bgs. lb. .18 .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 .40
DDD, tech. flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Powdered DDT 1c per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate)
l-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - .44½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .37½ - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Perfume grade, bots. lb 1.00 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see l-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .50 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade 14% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss ton. 52.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., Plant City, Fla ton. 61.25 - —
paper bags, c.l., works, Wales, Tenn ton. 66.00 - —
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex ton. 69.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .12 - .14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .13 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl CD-18, CD-19, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks dlvd. same basis gal. .53½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 — —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD2B, dms c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —
SD30, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.40 - —
Dextrin, corn gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.54 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.23 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.28 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.97 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., comi., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, comi., bgs., c.l. ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs. c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
USP dms. lb. .19¾ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 3.30 4.30
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 — —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 — —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 98½ - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib dms. lb 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd lb. .65 - —
t.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l. t.l. dms., dlvd. lb. .65 — —
dms. t.t.l., same basis lb. .68 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .28 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - —
tanks, works lb. .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs or more, same basis lb. .14½ - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms. c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms. c.l. works, frt alld. lb. .49½ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
Dicyclopentadiene, dms. c.l., t.o.b. works lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals. lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. alld. lb. .28½ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .26½ - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., t.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .25¾ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25¼ - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 50-85% meta isomer, dms. c.l., t.l., works. lb 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —

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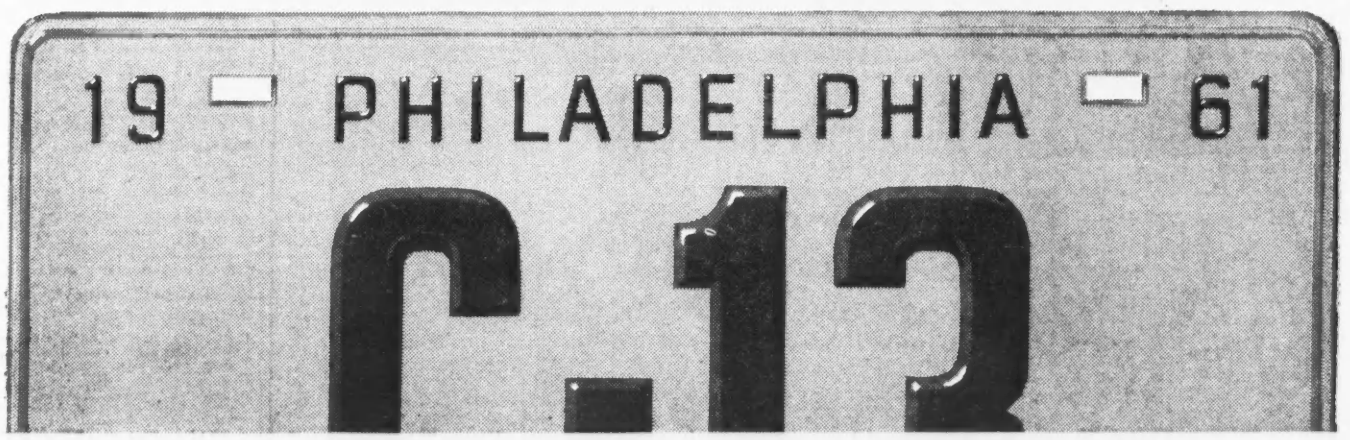

Diethylamine—Dodecylphenol

Diethylamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, 380 lb. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld., Zone 1 lb .17½- —
f.o.b. Zone 2 lb. .18½- —
380-lb. dms., l.c.l., c.l., f.o.b. Zone 1 lb. .19½- —
f.o.b. warehouse points, Zone 2 lb. .20½- —
tankcars, Zone 1 lb. .15 - —
Zone 2 lb 16 —
Zone 1 is East of the Rockies. Zone 2, West of the Rockies
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Di-octyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Di-octyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb 17¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .19¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., frt. alld. E lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .32¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots. 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 147.50
bots, 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 152.50
Digitalis leaves USP, dom., dms lb. 1.25 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 3.75 4.20
Diglycol laurate, dms., ton lots lb. .32½- —
Diglycol stearate, dms., t.l lb. .26 - —
Diglycolic acid bgs. c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb. .56 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk. gram. .028 - .03
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —

2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms. lb. 3.53 - —
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs. lb. 1.18 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., works lb. .24 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., works lb. .23½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61¼- —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 4.50 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal. dms., dlvd lb. 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .79½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .75½- —

Dimethyl ethanolamine, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .76 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .79½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .75½- —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26¼- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25¾- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30½- 1.31
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethyl sulfoxide, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .38
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 .34
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.61 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms. lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46⅛°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls. lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., trt. alld. E lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .24 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .23½- —
Dioctyl phthalate prices ¾c. higher in West.
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼ —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .29 - —
Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. gal. .78 - —
tankscars, works gal. .41 - —
Dipentane, steam dist., dms., c.l., works South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .55 - .70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .32 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanadine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .14¼ —
Dipropylene glycol prices 1c. higher in West.
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.80 - —
Di-o-tolyiguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .71 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .56 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.03 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
dms, l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

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Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.45
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.45
Green, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.45
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-20.40
No. 3	lb.	31.30	-32.10
Red, FD&C, No. 2	lb.	3.60	- 4.40
No. 3	lb.	19.60	-20.40
No. 4	lb.	6.00	- 6.80
Yellow, FD&C, No. 5	lb.	3.75	- 4.55
No. 6	lb.	3.65	- 4.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	12.40	-13.00
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	16.35	-16.95
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 6	lb.	17.40	-18.00
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.95
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb	3.80	4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	12.55	-13.15
No. 18	lb.	23.55	-24.15
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb	3.90	4.35
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	27.90	-28.50
No. 31	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	15.10	-15.70
No. 11	lb.	14.80	-15.40

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:

Blue Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext. D&C No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C., No. 1	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow Ext. D&C. No. 1	lb.	10.50	10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.

11110 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.79	—
13390 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.57	—
14025 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.32	—
14030 Orange R, extra, conc.	lb.	1.64	—
14645 Chrome black F	lb.	.77	—
14720 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.76	—
15510 Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	.83	—
15575 Orange RR	lb.	1.10	—
15620 Fast Red A, conc.	lb.	1.77	—
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.12	—
16150 Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.22	—
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.34	—
16230 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.39	—
17500 Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
18050 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.16	—
18055 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
18965 Fast yellow 2G	lb.	2.44	—
19140 Yellow XX	lb.	2.48	—
19555 Yellow NN conc.	lb.	3.67	—
20170 Brown Y	lb	1.53	—
20470 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.44	—
21010 Brown, RX, conc	lb.	1.42	—
22240 Scarlet B	lb.	2.81	—
22310 Red FC	lb.	1.57	—
22311 Brown MCW	lb.	1.59	—
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.51	—
23500 Red 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.80	—
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.95	—
24895 Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	3.27	—
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.64	—
26695 Black F, conc.	lb.	2.30	—
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc	lb	2.24	—
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.75	—
27720 Gray L	lb.	2.18	—
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.23	—
30015 Diazo black VJ conc.	lb.	2.48	—
30045 Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.45	—
30235 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	—
30295 Green BY conc.	lb.	1.07	—
35630 Brown B	lb.	2.39	—
37565 Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.85	—
40000 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.44	—
41000 Yellow OX	lb.	2.45	—
42000 Green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	—
42040 Brilliant green G crystals	lb.	3.62	—
42640 Violet 4BXN	lb.	2.43	—
42090 Blue EG	lb.	1.85	—
42700 Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.78	—
43830 Brilliant blue, BBG	lb.	2.44	—
44045 Blue B, extra conc.	lb.	3.61	—
45170 Red BX	lb.	4.76	—
50415 Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03	—
52015 Blue GXX	lb.	2.54	—
58005 Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.64	—
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.70	—
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.90	—
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	2.28	—
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.75	—
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra	lb.	4.00	—
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG	lb.	3.90	—
63515 Alizarin blue black B	lb	3.26	—
69825 Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.76	—
70309 Brown BR single paste	lb	2.03	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100 lb. drums, dlvd. No.

12140 Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.87	—
12055 Oil orange 7078 V	lb.	1.38	—
26120 Oil red N 1700	lb.	1.94	—
42535B Methyl violet base	lb.	1.88	—
44045B Victoria blue base	lb.	4.06	—
50415B Oil black 8903	lb.	.80	—
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base.	lb.	6.13	—

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd., Black RB

	lb.	3.89	—
Spirit brown GN	lb.	5.30	—
Spirit orange R conc.	lb.	5.87	—
Spirit red B conc.	lb.	6.41	—
Pr. 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb	4.62	—
Pr. 554 Spirit blue THN	lb.	5.06	—

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	1.25	—
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.30	.33
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.60	—
Select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	48.40	—
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd	lb.	2.77	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.95	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz.lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works	oz.	.75	—
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works	oz.	.73	—
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram. lots	gram.	.58	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb.	11.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.00	2.50
Eserine salicylate, bots.	oz.	34.50	-40.00
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz.	26.00	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.18¼	—
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	-
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	-
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	-
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.13	-
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	58½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60	-
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	-
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32¼	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.63	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	gal.	20.73	-20.84
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax free, dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.78	.89
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	21.75	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.85	-21.96
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.59	—

Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).

Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).

Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots.	lb.	.75	1.00
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E.	lb.	.43	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.45	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.40	—
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works	lb.	.85	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).			
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 4 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld. E	lb.	.73	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E	lb.	.75	—
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.68	—
Ethyl cellulose, vis., 10,20,50,100,150 cps., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.70	—
Ethyl chloride tech., cyls., works.	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.35	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.43½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms.	lb.	.37	—
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb. cns	lb.	1.09	—
¼-lb. cns.	lb.	1.21	—
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.11	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.34½	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E.	lb.	.39½	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.40½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.20½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.18	—
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52	—
dms., t.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethyl oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.05	1.30

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Ethyl silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .50½- —
tanks, divd. E lb. .47 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine dms. works lb 1.04 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks frt alld lb .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline dms. c.l. frt. alld lb .57 —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb .58 —
tanks frt alld lb .55 —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 —
dms l.c.l., same basis lb .16 —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Ethylene carbonate, refy. gals lb .047- .052
Ethylene dibromide dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .30½ —
dms. l.c.l. frt equald lb .31½ —
tanks frt equald lb 28½ —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l. d.v.d. lb .11½- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .13 —
tanks same basis lb .09 —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher
Ethylene glycol (indust.) dms., c.l., divd E lb .16 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .17½ —
tanks same basis lb. .13½ —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms. c.l., divd E lb. .22 —
dms. l.c.l., divd E lb. .23½ —
tanks, divd E lb. 19½ —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. divd. E lb .21 —
dms., l.c.l., divd E lb. 22½- —
tanks, divd E lb. 18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. divd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, divd E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms c.l., divd E lb .21 - —
dms. l.c.l. divd E lb .22½- —
tanks, divd E lb. 18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, flake, 150-lb. ctn lb. .33 - —
Ethylene oxide dms. c.l. divd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, divd E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., divd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms l.c.l. divd E. 100% basis. lb. .41½- —
tanks, divd. E., 100% basis lb. .38 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. 6.75 - —
less than 500-lb. lb. 7.40 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .45 - —
NF rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .53 - .62
Eugenol, tech., dms lb. 0.00 - —
USP, dms. lb. 1.90 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.50 - —
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.60 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17½- —
French, light, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 7.25
Ferric chloride 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP cryst. dms. t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, 175-lb. dm lb. 4.25 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.30 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, 225-lb dm. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Ferric stearate dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 —
Ferric-amonium citrate, NF, brown, gran., 100-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
NF, green, gran., 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. .68 - —
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. .32½- —
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran. bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls gal.34.00 35.00
Oregon bbls gal 3.40 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1380- .1430
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1280- .1330
tanks lb. .1080- —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton.118.00 -120.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd. bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton.114.00 -116.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, nots fib dms., kilo lots or more gram. .25 - —
10% feed grade fib dms. 3 kilos or more kilo.30.00 44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. divd lb. .0695- —
tanks, divd. lb. .0435- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, divd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85% cbys. c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90% cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys. l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 .70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24¾- —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Furfural dms. c.l. works lb. .13 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, divd. W lb. .12½- —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .28 —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .20½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .19 - —
tanks, divd. E. of Denver lb. .175 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., divd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, divd lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls, frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline)
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 6.65
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. divd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. divd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls. c.l. divd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls. bxs. lb. .30 —
Geraniol extra, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 2.40
Soap grade, dms lb .90 1.75
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 1.65 —
Synthetic, dms lb 1.30 —
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.21.00 -24.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.15.00 -19.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns lb 1.90 2.70
Synthetic, dms lb 1.45 —
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.12.00 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.25 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .21 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Glue, green, bone, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .19 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
267-295, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
296-330, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.

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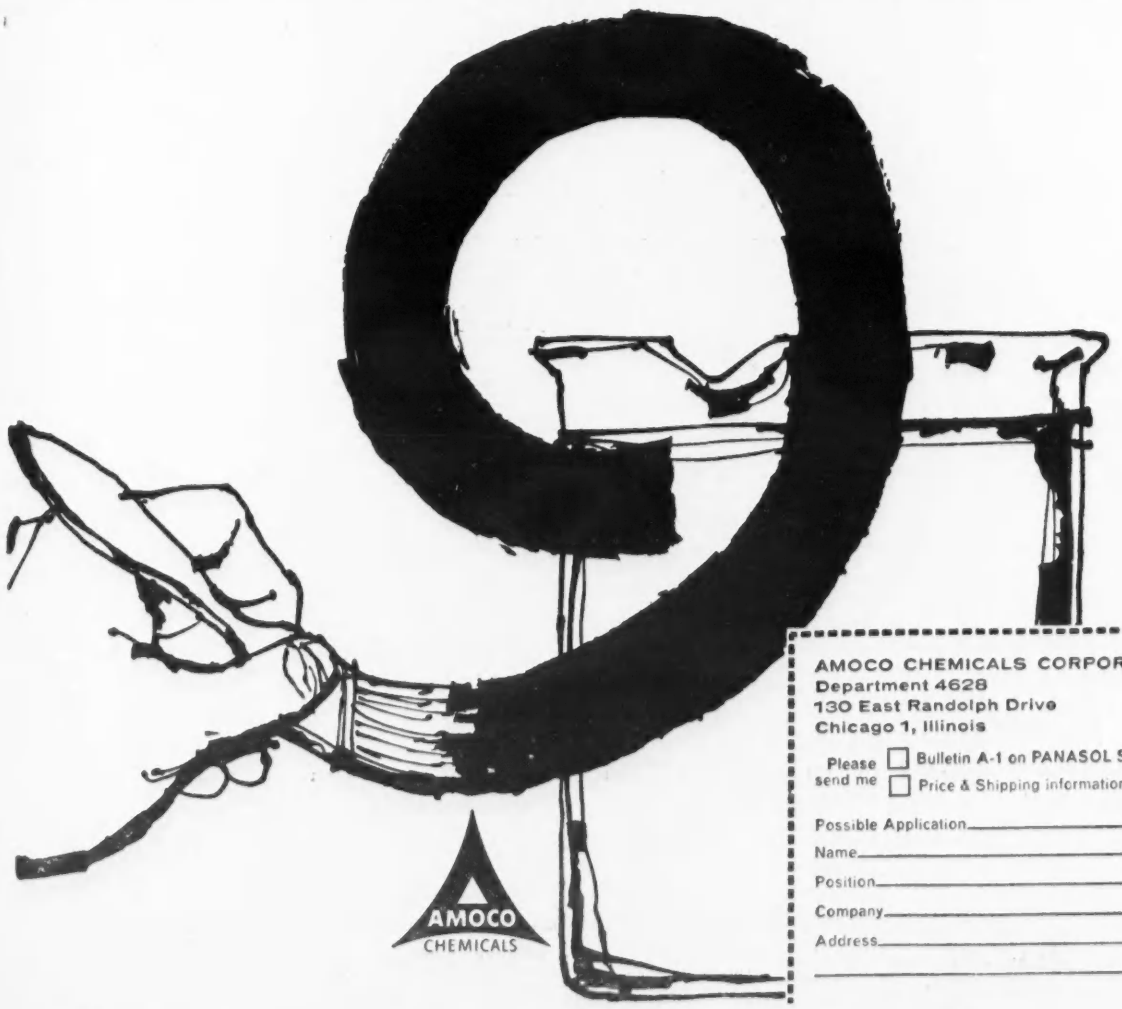

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l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	1.80	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	1.88	—
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots,	kilo.	150.00	300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	—
Bots., 500-kilo lots	kilo.	75.00	—
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification 88%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½	.14
nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	.12¾
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26⅜	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27⅛	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24⅜	—
Dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23¾	—
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
Dom., refd., syn., 99.5%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24¾	—
Imp., nat. crude, soapiye, 80%, c.i.f.	lb.	.12½	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glyceryl guaiacolate, 100-lb. fib. dm., dlvd	lb.	4.00	—
25-lb. fib. dm., dlvd.	lb.	4.25	—
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.40	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39	—
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	2.90	3.00
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works.	gram.	4.25	—
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	2.60	2.75
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	.09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
Cryst., 95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08⅛	—
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05⅛	—
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	lb.	.12	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
Grease oil, extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. Chicago	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Prime, burning, dms., c.l., same basis, Chicago	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Other areas ¾c. higher, except Texas and West Coast, 1¼c. higher.			

GREEN PIGMENTS

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls.	lb.	.40	—
Guaiacol NF crvst., dms. tins	lb	2.10	2.15
liq., cbys., dms	lb.	2.30	2.40
Guaiacwood oil cns.	lb.	.63	.80
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms	lb	3.40	3.45
Guar gum, edible, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipt. pt	lb.	.38	—
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.40	.42
Indust., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	—
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—

GUMS

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

H

H acid, dry, bbls. c.i., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	—
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb	2.45	—
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Heliotropin 100-lb lots, dms.	lb.	2.60	3.40
Hellebore root dom., green, bls	lb.	.70	.75
Helonias root bls.	lb.	1.50	—
Hemlock oil, cns.	lb.	2.55	3.00
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Heptachlor dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.96	—
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.20	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.1625	—
Hesperidin, purif., 50 kilos, f.o.b. works	kilo.	19.70	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works	kilo.	49.25	—
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more	lb.	1.84	—
dms. to 1,100 lbs.	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.243	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½	.48⅛
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.20	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16	—
l-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	3.95	4.00
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Hexyl salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.70	1.75
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.25	—
methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.00	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.75	—
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	.18	.20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal.)			
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, 240-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.28	—
240-lb. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.35	1.55
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.92	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.29¾	.30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.27¼	—
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.			
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald	lb.	.48	.56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride.)			
Hydrochloride acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90	3.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton		28.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.15	—
20°, tanks, works, frt. equald ton		30.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.65	—
tanks, works, frt. equald ton		35.00	—
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys, extra, c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
cbys, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	.17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs, c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	.85	.90
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	1.00	1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pint bots., f.o.b. works,	pint.	.70	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).			
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. or 30-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		17.25	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		18.75	—
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		19.00	—
20-gal., dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		20.50	—
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs.		11.50	—
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.75 per cwt. for drum delivery.			
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.07	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
50-lb cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls, l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
Hydrogen cyanide liq., 98%, tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29	.31
cyls., dlvd. W.	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1800	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs. f.o.b works	lb.	1.10	—
Tech., dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.82½	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l. dlvd	lb	2.59	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb	2.61	—
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms. Philadelphia and Chicago	lb.	.11	—
tanks Belle W Va	lb	.073	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	5.65	6.00
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point	lb.	.69	—
fib. dms. 2,000 to 19,999-lb lots, same basis	lb.	.77	—
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib., dms., 100 to 1,999-lb. lots, basis	lb.	.81	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same	lb.	1.01	—
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	7.75	8.50
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots	oz.	7.75	8.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys. f.o.b works	lb	1.95	—
NF 50%, 10-cbys., same basis	lb.	1.35	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms.	lb.	.75	1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, Coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).			

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H_2O_2

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If you buy in drums, you'll get delivery within 24-hours. Bulk shipments, too, are within one-day delivery, if your plant is located in a 500-mile radius of any major Becco distribution point (large dots on the map). But the fact is, whether you are in northernmost Maine or southern-most California—or **anywhere** in between—Becco deliveries are **prompt.**

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Indole, CP, bots	lb.	13.65	-15.00
Inositol, 50-100 lb. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, dlvd	lb.	4.50	• —
50-lb. dms., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd	lb.	4.75	• —
10 lb. cns., 10-50 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	• —
5 lb. bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.25	• —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs.	lb.	1.10	• —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works.	lb.	2.20	• 2.22
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	3.60	• —
Iodoform, NF, dms., 300-lbs., fo.b. works	lb.	4.90	• —
dms., 100-lb., same basis	lb.	5.05	• —
a-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.60	- 5.75
b-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.15	- 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs.	lb.	8.00	- 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	9.50	-10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.35	• —
Iron blue alkali resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.60	• —
bbls. t.c.l. ton lots same basis.	lb.	.61	• —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.62	• —
Dom., reg. bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.55	• —
alkali-resistant, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.56	• —
bbls. t.c.l. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.57	• —
Imp. British reg. bbls. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.48	• —
bbls. t.c.l. ton lots, same basis	lb.	.49	• —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.50	• —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c nigher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.			
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼-	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works	lb.	.05½-	—
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City	lb.	.14¼-	—
Iron oxide, red nat. 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	Nom
bbls., t.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	Nom
bbls., t.c.l., ex whse. New York.	lb.	.06½	Nom
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.07
Peruvian type, bgs. t.c.l	lb.	.023	.024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.12¼-	—
other shades, same basis	lb.	.12	- .12½
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.27½-	—
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	• —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	• —
Isoborneol, cns.	lb	1.44	- 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.46	.56
Isobornyl formate, dms.	lb.	1.15	1.20
Isobornyl propionate, dms	lb.	1.20	1.25
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.30	- .35
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	• —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	• —
Isobutylene, 99% tanks, works	gal.	.38	• —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	.75	• —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	• —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
Isobutyric acid, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	• —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.36½-	—
t.c. t.t., same basis	lb.	.33	• —
Isobutyronitrile, d.ns., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.48½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.45	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.10	3.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 50 kilos	kilo.	12.00	—
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25	• —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	• —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18	• —
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.16½-	—
Isophorone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	• —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17	• —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	• —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	• —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58	• —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.48	• —
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.42	• —
Isopropyl alcohol, 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd	gal.	.60	• —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.70	• —
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.44	• —
Anhyd., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.62	• —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.72	• —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.46	• —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	• —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07	• —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l. t.l., works	lb.	1.00	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	1.05	1.25
tanks, works	lb.	.99	—
Isopropylamine (see Mono Di, or Tri-)			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms. c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb fib dms. t.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid refd bgs c.l. t.c.b. works	lb.	.39½-	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
bgs., 500-lbs. same basis	lb.	.36	—

J

J acid, paste bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.70	—
Powd., bbls. same basis	lb.	2.75	—
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.55	.60
NF, powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.65	.70
Japan wax, cs	lb.	.29	.31
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.16	.17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots.	lb.	2.90	3.75
Twice rectified, bots.	lb.	3.25	—
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns.	lb.	.38	.55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10	.12
NF colloidal, 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls	lb.	.48	.50
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.43	.45
No. 3, powd., bbls.	lb.	.37	.40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.11	.12

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.20	—
Group 3	gal.	.15125-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16	—
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York	gal.	.20	—
Group 3	gal.	.14125-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16	—
Lactic acid, food processing, 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. N.Y., Phila	lb.	.1986-	—
dms., 20 or more, same basis.	lb.	.2036-	—
dms., 5 to 19, same basis	lb.	.2086-	—
dms., 1 to 4, same basis	lb.	.2136-	—
80%, c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.3336-	—
dms., 20 or more, same basis.	lb.	.3386-	—
dms., 5 to 19, same basis	lb.	.3436-	—
dms., 1 to 4, same basis	lb.	.3486-	—
Plastic grade, 50% c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2740-	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2790-	—
bbls. 5 to 19 works	lb.	.2840-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2890-	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.4625-	—
bbls. 5 to 19, works	lb.	.4725-	—
bbls. 1 to 4, works	lb.	.4775-	—
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	12.45	• —
bbls., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.85	• —
USP, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.85	• —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	• —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼-	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c higher.			
ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.08¾-	—
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½-	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼-	—
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾-	—
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c lower.			
USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18½-	—
bgs., t.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	.19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	3.00	3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
USP, anhyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works	lb.	.26	.30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb dms., works.	lb.	.20	—
Lard, cash, dms, Chicago	lb.	.08675-	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.55	—
Laurel leaf oil, dms. cns.	lb	9.75	-12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.87	—
Lauric acid, pure, dms	lb.	.30¼-	.32¾
bags	lb.	.28¾-	.31¼
tanks	lb.	.27¾-	—
Lauryl alcohol, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.65½-	—
dms. t.t., works	lb.	.66	—
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb.	1.15	—
Abrial, dms.	lb.	1.20	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55	.60
Ord., bls.	lb.	.20	.25
Select., bls	lb.	.90	1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	1.85	4.00
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 3.65
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls	lb.	.34½-	—
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs. or any quantity frt. alld on $150 or more	lb.	.30½-	—
1-lb bgs. same basis	lb.	.47	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld	lb.	.17	• —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	• —

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It's Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., California Cold Pressed. Here is lemon flavor as it should be—full of the aromatic pungency of California's best lemons. And it's uniform—the same, batch after batch. Only the Sunkist Growers, with the world's largest stocks of coastal, highland and desert-grown lemons at their command, could produce an oil with such consistent flavor balance.
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Exchange

Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, 400-lb. fib. dms. lb. .56 - —
Lead iodide, NF, V tars lb 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26.5% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .11 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1080- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms. dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb., dms. dlvd lb .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, tech., cryst., 400-lb. fib. dms lb. .2675- —
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms. works lb. .29¾ .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech powd., bbls lb. .45 .50
Lead phthalate dibasic, dms. works. lb. .41 —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .1375- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., same basis lb. .1395- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1495- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1410- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1510- —
Lead resinate precip, 23%Pb, dms., lb. .49 —
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works lb. .46 —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs point, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq. 16% Pb, dms lb. .17¼ —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid 30% Pb, dms lb. .26¾- —
Lead white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
Basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lecithin, edible, tech, bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo.14.20 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 6.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 2.80
dl-Leucine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo.50.00 - —
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lilac oil lb. 1,500.00
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs. works, E. ton.14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.25 - —
spray, bgs., c.l. same basis ton.18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.00
West Indian, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Expressed, West Indian, dms lb 6.50 7.75
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.45 4.25
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - —
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 2.65 4.50
96-98%, dms lb 3.25 —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
99%, tech. to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.13 - —
100-lb dms., 5,000-lbs. dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.18 - —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs. dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Without leaves bls. lb. .42 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32%, bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton.60.50 - —
Extracted, 34%, bulk, same basis ton.55.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1880- —
dms, l.c.l., New York lb. .2080- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1520- —
tanks, New York lb. .1628- —
tankwabon, New York lb. .1653- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acid, water white, dms lb. .2975- .31
Litharge, coml., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1325- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1425- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb.33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate dms. lb. 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald lb 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., ton lots lb. .58 - —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .64 - —
Tech., dms., ton lots lb. .57 - —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .63 - —
Lithium chloride CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech, anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate NF dms, ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.75 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs. lots or more, works. lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
Lithium manganite, dms. works lb. .95 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithium salicylate dms. lb. 1.60 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms, c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms, ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms, less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithium titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithol red toner barium, bbls., works lb. 1.03 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner pure, bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —

Lithopone ord, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .80 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz.30.00 - —
Locust bean gum powd, bgs. lb. .35 .40
Lycododium, cs. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
siftings, bls. lb. 1.15 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb. 8.00 -10.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech. bgs., ctns, frt equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech, syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt equald lb .28¾ —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85% bgs. c.l. f.o.b. Lunning, Nev ton.39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l, same basis ton 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½

Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton.86.25 - —
Deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, 80-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.15 - —
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt equald lb. .14 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .15 16
. Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l. works lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .14 .15
hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.75.00 -100.00
Magnesium gluconate 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works. E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., t.l., frt alld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .21½- —

Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .36 - —
pigs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, same basis lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —

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Maleic Anhydride—Methyl Naphthyl Ketone

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .25½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .22½- —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.35 —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .42 - .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. 21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. 35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. 41¼ —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34½- —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. .39 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. 29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb. 42 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S., E ton 86.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd S., E ton 93.50 - —
75% $MnSO_4$, 30-tons, same basis 85.00- —
Manganese tallate 6%, dms. lb. .26½- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .35 .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .24½ .28
DK dust, bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb .20 .24
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l. fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Menadione, USP bots. gram. .044 - 08
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf ports lb. .05½- .05¾
Menthol, nat. USP, Brazilian large crystals, cs lb. 7.40 - 7.60
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs lb. 7.30 - 7.50
Japanese, cs. lb. 10.25 -10.50
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots lb. 4.25 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b works lb 4.03 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b works lb 3.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII powd., fib dms lb 5.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm. f.o.b works lb. 6.97 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b works lb. 4.72 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.52 - —
yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.89 - —
tech., dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.35 - —
25-lb. fib. dm. lb. 4.38 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask. net-flask 188.00 -190.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial 98%, dms., truckloads frt equald lb. .42½- —
dms. smaller lots, frt equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd gal. .61½- —
Syn., tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b terminal gal. .29 - —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½- —
dms. l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal .34 —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld. lb 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98% fib dms. same basis lb. 1.43 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb 24 .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat. dms., t.c.l., E of Miss. frt alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. 70½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .44½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼- —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 1.99¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.70
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .72
on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .79
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfgs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works. lb. .27 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. 28 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 27.25 -29.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30

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A tiny jet of sealing compound precedes the mechanism that locks the drum head to the barrel. The operation takes a few seconds on an automatic machine . . . but it's an important part of the care that goes into a Southern States drum. The sealing compound means that the future contents of this drum . . . your product . . . will be safe from leaks.

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SOUTHERN STATES CONTAINERS
DIVISION OF REYNOLDS ALUMINUM SUPPLY COMPANY
2830 Fifth Avenue North FAirfax 2-5461 Birmingham, Alabama

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 • —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram, bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.32 • —
5-39 dm. lots, same basis lb. 1.37 • —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.27 • —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. 2.95 • —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.35 • —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Methylene blue, NF, crystals, 100-lbs., frt. equald lb. 4.10 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .15¾ —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd. paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb .04 —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb .03 • —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 • —
wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse or frt alld E. lb. .09 • —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼ —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 • .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs. works cb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .70 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .70½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54½- —
NF, 80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .55 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .83 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .88 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .67 • —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .85 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. gal. .90 • —
tankcars, same basis gal. .69 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .875 - .90
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .925 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .69 - .715
Mineral oil, USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .92½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .97½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .76½- —
(For dlvd. N.Y. prices add 2c. for c.l. and 3c. for l.c.l.).
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 • —
New York gal. .305 • —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 • —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 • —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 • —
140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 • —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 • —
Mink oil, dms. lb. 1.75 • —
Michane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, bgs., c.l., works lo. 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .14 • .14½
tanks, New York gal. .15½- .16
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.25 • —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.61 • —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.60 • —
Molybdic acid, 84%, dms., works. lb. 1.15 - 1.23
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .365 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
tanks, works lb. .54 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethyl-alphanaphthylamine (see n-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
Monoethylamine, 70%, aqueous solution, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 • —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 • —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .36 • —
30-35% soln., dms., l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 • —
40% soln., dms. frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 • —
Monopentaerythritol, tech. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 • —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .30 • —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 3.05 • —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.02 - 1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs. lb. .29 • .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .25 • .26
German, bgs. lb. .25 • .26
Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works, oz. 12.85 • —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 • —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 • —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 • —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb 4.50 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.60 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb 4.70 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.26 • —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.40 • —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .09 • .09½
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Mustard, oil, syn., bots. lb. 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs lb. .23¼- .25¾
tanks lb. .22¼- —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .65 • .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 • —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .135 —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald lb. .06¼- .06⅛
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l. same basis. lb. .15¾ —
1-lb pkgs. c.l. same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms. frt. alld lb. 1.02 • —
b-Naphthol, tech. flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 • —
bbls. l.c.l. works lb. .36 • —
Naphthol, FTR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.00 • —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).

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√ Want confidential development assistance?
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a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech, flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib dms lb. 8.50 —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate fib dms, 1-kilo basis activity gram. .18 - —
fib. dms. 100-999 gram lots, basis activity gram. .25 - —
Tech., fib. dms gram. 13½- —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .33 - —
Neroli, dms. lb 4.75 —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb 425.00 575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb 400.00 — —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., divd. lb. .72 - .79
Nickel carbonate, bbls., divd lb. 83 - .90
Nickel chloride, bbls., divd. lb. .39½- .47½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .78 - .79
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .81¼- —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .34½- .36½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .92 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .91 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- .38
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo, dms., frt. equald kilo. 5.75 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. kilo. 5.85 - 6.05
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, 50-kilo dms., dlvd kilo. 6.50 - 7.50
Nicotine sulfate 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms frt alld lb 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb 10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys. c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l. works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra l.c.l. works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots. extra cs. c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots. extra cs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 .25
dms. frt alld lb. .99 - —
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt alld lb .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner kgs. 1.50 - —
p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., 20,000 lb. min., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
o-Nitroanisole tech., tanks frt alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½- —
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½- —
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½- .47½
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
8-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., t.l lb. .71 - —
dms., l.t.l. lb. .73 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .30 - —
tanks, divd E lb. .26 - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, direct application, tanks, f.o.b. works unit-ton. 1.64 - —
Manufacturing type, same basis, unit-ton. 1.32 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va lb. .065 - —
Cyls., t.l., min 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½- —
Cyls., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works unit ton 4.50 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge bulk, f.o.b. Chicago works unit-ton 3.50 —
(The foregoing price is per unit NH_3, plus 50c. per unit a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. producers' works, Chicago.)
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., divd. E lb. .26 - —
dms., l.t.l., divd. E lb. .27½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld. lb .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l. frt alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .47 - —

1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
1-Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Nitrotoluene, tech, dms., frt. alld, lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. 16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms. c.l, frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Noscapine, cns. oz. 8.00 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.20 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. .98 - .99
Nutmeg oil, USP dist., East Indian, cns lb. 8.00 -12.00
West Indian, cns. lb 9.00 -12.00
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .44 - .47
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .43½- .44½
tanks, dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .37½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
n-Octyl-decyl alcohol blend, tanks, dlvd lb. .19 - —
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .55 - —
Octylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb .21½- —
Octylphenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liquid, dms. lb. .16 - .16¼
tanks lb. .14¼- .14½
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
S. D., dms. lb. .17½- .20
tanks lb. .15 - —
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .15 .20
Tears, cs. lb 22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.00 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, ex whse. gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 — —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz. 19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
powd., cns. 50 lbs. same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 70 - 90
Calif., sweet., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb .40 45
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb .18 .20
Sweet lb .28 .30

ORANGE PIGMENTS
Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 1.80 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 65 - —
Verona, bls lb. 35 - —
powd. bbls., bxs lb. 45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitro aniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Pheretidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol)
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury, wax, crude, bgs lb. .50 - .52
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .54 - .56
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .20½- —
Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb. higher.
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .14¾- .15¾
tanks, New York lb. .12 - —
Palm oil acid, double dist. dms. lb. .16½- .19
tanks lb. .14 - —
single dist., dms. lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½- —
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
Papain, powd., bots. lb. 3.25 -10.00

Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .33 - .38
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine)
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls lb. 1.30 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.41 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- .0660
Fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy. gal. .17½- —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 .13
91% powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. f.o.b., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., divd. E lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, divd. E lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms. frt. alld lb. .84 —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Passion flower herb, bls lb .35 40
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Peach kernel oil USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., divd E of Rockies lb. 1.00 —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, old process, 45%, bgs., f.o.b. mills ton. 67.00 Nom.
solvent, same basis ton. 65.00 Nom.
Peanut oil crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .18 - .18½
Refd., dms. lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks lb. .21¼- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipt. pt. kilo. 4.52 — —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .27½- —
ton lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .018 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .020 - —
Pennyroyal oil USP imported, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Pentachlorophenol, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., less than ton-lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., 2,000 lb. minimum, same basis lb. .22½- —
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd lb. .30 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust. tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 — —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs lb. .45½- —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .45 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs lb. .40 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .52 - .56
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .52 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. No stocks.
Imp., USP, dms. lb. .85 - .90
Peppermint oil, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Redist., USP, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.65
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 — —
Paste, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.55 — —
Peru balsam, dms lb 1.15 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.30 - —
Petrolatum, NF, cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .085 - .08625
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .11125-.11250
tanks, refy. lb. .0625- .06375
NF, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.., divd lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05375- —
NF, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05375- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb .09125-.09675
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .1175- .1225
tanks, refy. lb .07875- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09625- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .1225- —
tanks, refy. lb. .07375- —
Full tankwagons of petrolatum are ¼c. more per lb. than tankcars.
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- .18¼
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. 1.05 - —
dms. same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis ¾lb. .14¼- —
39°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¾- —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .46 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .49 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.15 - 2.35
100%, bots. lb. 3.80 - 4.00
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
di-Phenylalanine, dms., 1-kilo kilo. 65.00 - —
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l. same basis lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi, fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.25 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine 97%, 450-lb dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 1.80 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¼- .27
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼ 37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .20 .24
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms. works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ref cyls. works lb. 15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports New Orleans ton. 46.50 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton. 4.989 - 5.398
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.849 - 5.858
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 6.429 6.438
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 7.329 - 7.338
76-77% b.p.l. c.l., bulk, same basis short-ton. 8.219 8.228
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at 2.52 per bbl and labor at $1.64.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80% cbys. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF 85% cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 .20½
dms. l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l. works lb. .11½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phthalimide 97.98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls. divd E. of Rockies. lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1-000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - .48
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .43 - .46
b-Picoline, 98%. dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., t.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .50 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb. 1.55 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 5.15
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .69 - .72
Mexican, bgs. lb. .61 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Piperazine anhyd., dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.33 - —
Piperazine dihydrocnioride, 51%, dms. 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. 1.29 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .93 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. 1.11 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., 5 dms. or more, l.c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
1-4 dms., same basis lb. 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —
Piperonyl butoxide dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.03

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, coaltar, may be found in the C's under Coaltar pitch.

Platinum metal, works oz. 81.00 - 85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 12.50 - 15.50
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .23½ - .26
Nubs, bgs. lb. .38 - .44
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12½ - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
Potash, caustic, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 - 22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots
Potassium bromate, 200-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .22 - .24
Dom. tech. powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom. calcinated, bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - -
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom. hydrated 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate cryst. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¼ - .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼ - —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾ - —
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼ - —
Potassium chloride indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. 33.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. 33.00 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, divd. E lb. .42½ - —
dms., 5,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., 2,000-4,999-lb. lots lb. .43½ - —
dms., 1,999-lb. lots or less lb. .44½ - .46½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb .33½ - .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP cryst., gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.55 - —
Potassium manure salt, min. 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works. unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms., lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .36 - .38
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 26.60 - 27.80
Potassium muriate, gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .39 - .41
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 28.40 - 29.60
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1961.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 - 19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 - 12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm. f.o.b works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l. works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 17.48 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 18.73 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .19 .20
Potassium permanganate coml., kgs. works lb. .25 .33
USP dms. works lb. .29 .35
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb 1475 - 1575
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be. 1.2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs 6.15 —
40.5° Be 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 - 18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs. works lb .09½ .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher
Potassium stannate, dms. frt. alld lb. .866 - .938
Potassium sulfate, min 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .65½ - .67½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1961.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Send this letter today...
Your name
Your firm
Your address
Resin Sales Section
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...if you need an alkyd resin of unusual properties,
...if you need an alkyd resin with certain individual performance characteristics accented,
...if you would like Oronite's bulletin showing "solution characteristics" and "performance information" on many Chevron alkyds and Iso Oils.

CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY
ORONITE DIVISION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES • 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California
SALES OFFICES • New York, Wilmington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, Tulsa, Los Angeles, San Francisco

Potassium Sulfate—Saltcake

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms., lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., 400-lb. dm ... lb. .18 - —
NF VII powd. 400-lb dm lb. .17 - —
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 .98
Tech. dms. works lb. .77 .79
Potassium titanate cns. c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns. 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns. 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium magnesium sulfate, nasis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk works, base price. ton 13.45 - —
bulk works July forward ton 14.00 - —
Potassium sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb dms., c.l., works E lb. 42½- —
250-lb dms. 5,000-lb lots, same basis lb. 43 - —
250-lb dms. same basis lb. 43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms. c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib dms., l.c.l. works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Procaine hydrochloride USP antibiotic grade dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. ...lb. 2.10 - 2.23

Procaine hydrochloride, USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs. lb. 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs. lb. 2.50 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 -27.00
b-Propriolactone, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Propionic acid syn., pure, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12½
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -65.30
n-Propylamine dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.255 - —
n-Propylene dichloride consumers', dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks same basis lb .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .42 - .45
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .45 - .48
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works, gal. 9.60 - 9.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.35
purif, 20%, dms., works ...lb. 11.00 -11.35

Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - .76½
tanks, same basis lb. .71 - —
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 90.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 3.50 - —
Pyrogallol, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm oz. .78½- —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3750- —
Quinine bisulfate USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .28 - —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3650- —
Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3150- —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Powd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks lb. .17 - —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs, works lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

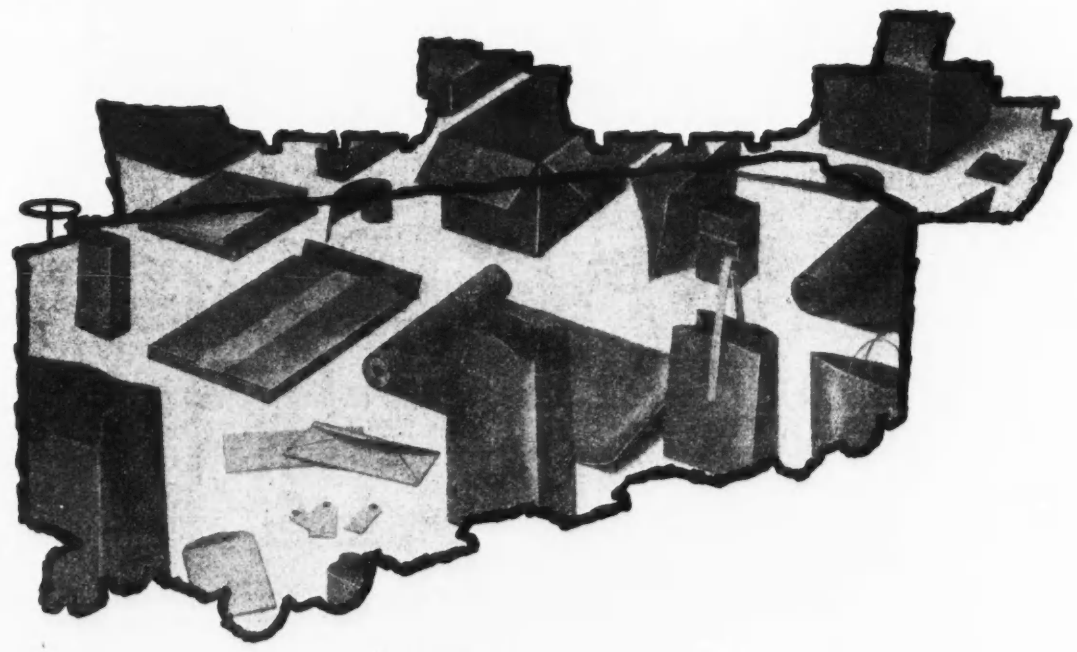
Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red toner, Lake C, alizanine, bbls., works lb. 1.30 - —
Reserpine, cryst. bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 77½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
Resorcinol in dms., 1c. per lb more.
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 - —
USP, powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Rhatany root, bgs lb .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
Riboflavin - 5 - phosphate-sodium, fib. dms. kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 104.70 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots lb. 1,152.00- —
Turkish, bots., otto lb. 600.00 -700.00
absolute lb. 145.00 - —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .80 - .95
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works unit-lb. .10½- —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .10½- —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots lb. 2.75 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots, kilo. 11.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 11.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 13.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
USP, powd., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.53 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.63 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .19 - 20
tanks, Atl. coast lb. .17½- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 19.50 - —
Safrol, dms. lb .65 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns lb .15 - —
Italian, cns lb .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 11.00 -12.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 2.85 3.25
Spanish, cns lb. 1.25 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
fib dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .44¾- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .51¾- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .54¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .53¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms. less than 1,000 lbs lb. .56¾- —
USP, pwd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .58¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .61¾- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.20 —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —

WEST END

advance planning OF ECONOMICAL SALT CAKE TRANSPORT ANTICIPATES INDUSTRY'S GROWING NEEDS



WEST END program of utilizing economical water transport and new Jumbo hopper cars with 60% additional capacity enables West End to move salt cake at great distances economically. With a vast natural raw material supply and large, expanding production capacity, West End is solidly qualified as a major supplier to handle the complete requirements of its customers dependably, economically and efficiently within a wide geographical area.

Stauffer CHEMICALS

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY • DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
636 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA • PLANT: WESTEND, CALIFORNIA

Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 - .66
powd. fib. dms ... lb. 75 - 76
Sandalwood oil, cns. ... lb. 27.00 - 30.00
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 — lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms ... lb. .45 - —
Nat., dom., dms ... lb. 1.40 - —
Savory oil, cns ... lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd. bgs. frt alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, 10 oz. lots, bots oz. 13.50 - —
Sebacic acid, CP bgs., c.l., works, lb. .69½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 71½ - —
Purified, bgs. c.l., works lb. .65½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
Seidlitz mixture fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ — fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 6.50 - —
Senega root, bls ... lb. 2.40 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb .20 - .22
sittings lb .16 -
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. ... lb. .26 - .28
No. 2, bls ... lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls ... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls ... lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. 17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ... lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms., l.c.l ... lb. .37 - .38
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs ... lb. .15½ - —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs ... lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs ... lb. .21 - —
nat., bgs. ... lb. .15 - —
Salvadorian, Nat. bgs ... lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - .20½
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .46 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .47 - —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots ... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs. 10-bg. lots, lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs. 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 — bgs. l.c.l. works, ex whse ton 45.00 - 55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - — bgs., l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - — 99½% 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - — bgs., l.c.l. works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - — tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜ - —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾ - — bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼ - — bots., 100-oz lots oz. .96¼ - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 4,000 oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼ - — bots. 250-500 oz. same basis. oz. 67¾ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, 16-oz. bots oz. 1.46 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns ... lb. 40.00 - 43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. ... lb. .40 - —
Powd., bls. ... lb. .50 - —
Whole, bls. ... lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l., stock pts. bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
Soda caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
Liq. 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate bgs. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .29 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, 200 lb. dm. less than ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .24 - —
ton lots or more same basis, lb. .23½ - —
Sodium arsenite, 94% soluble pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, 100-lb dms., ton lots or more, f.o.b., works lb. .18½ - —
1,600-1,900 dms., same basis lb. .19 - —
100-500 dms., same basis lb. .20 - —
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 100-kilos., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 5.75 - —
less than 100-kilos ... kilo. 6.00 - —
Sodium benzoate tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.85 —
USP, powd., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs 3.45 - —

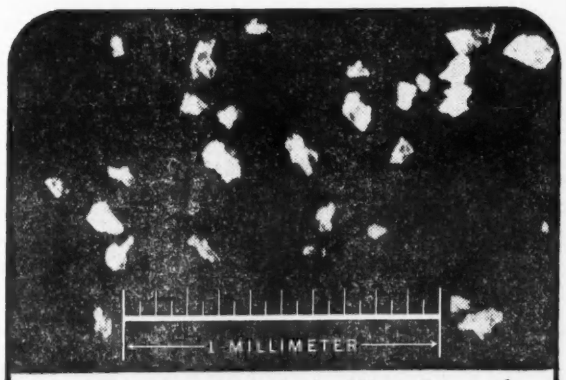
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .13¼ - .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .2025 - —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald ... 100 lbs. 3.00 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ... 100 lbs. 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. 8.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. 11.75 - 14.00
stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, tanks, works ... lb. 7.50 - —
dms., same basis ... lb. 11.50 - 13.00
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - — bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).

Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
fib dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ - .16¼
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015 - —
bgs., l.c.l. ... lb. .1065 - .1190
Sodium citrate anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 — dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., divd., E. of Rockies, 20,000-lb lots lb. .183 - —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., same basis, 2,000 to 4,900-lb. lots lb. .208 - —
dms., same basis, 1,999-lb. lots and under lb. .218 - —

Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb 1.95 — -
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb .18 — 250-lb dms., c.l., works lb 18¾ —
Tech. 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb .15 — 250-lb dms., l.c.l., works lb. 15¾ -
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l. frt. alld., 100% basis lb .42 — dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 .52 tanks, same basis lb .38 —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb 13½ — bgs. smaller lots lb. 14¾ —
Sodium fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1390 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465 - —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb 5.50 —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb .64 — Tech. bgs., c.l. t.l., same basis lb. .34 —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 1.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b shipping point. lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs. same oasis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 —

Get Sodium Bicarbonate in the grain size you need **every time...**

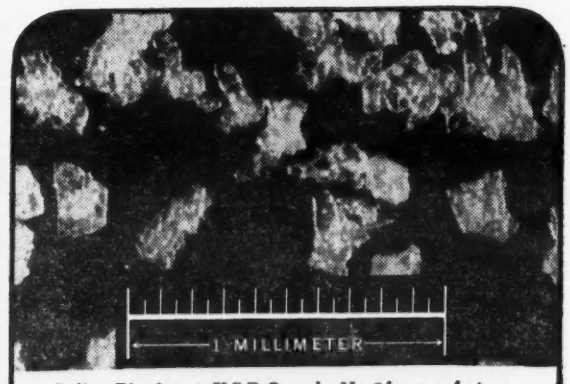
FROM CHURCH & DWIGHT



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Powdered No. 1—For general purpose use in pharmaceuticals, chemical processing, tooth powder, industrial applications.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

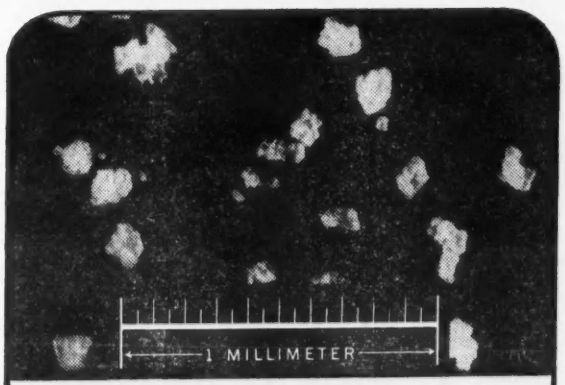
42 Mesh	Trace	200 Mesh	35.0%
100 Mesh	5%	325 Mesh	70.0%
170 Mesh	20.0%	400 Mesh	80.0%



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Granular No. 5 for manufacture and compounding of effervescent salts, fruit soft drink tablets and other pharmaceuticals.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

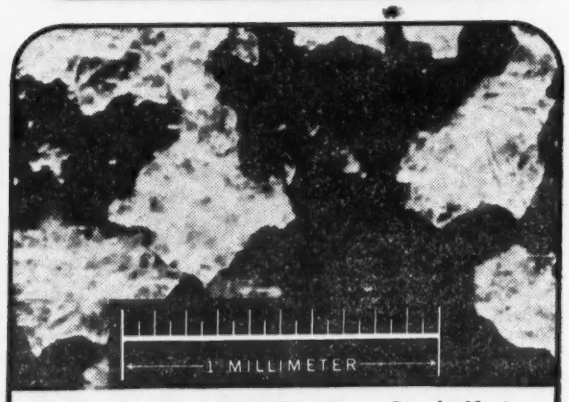
42 Mesh	Trace	100 Mesh	92.5%
65 Mesh	27.0%	170 Mesh	99.0%
80 Mesh	66.5%		



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Granular No. 4 for use in pharmaceuticals, baking powders and cake mixes.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

80 Mesh	Trace	200 Mesh	91.0%
100 Mesh	1.5%	325 Mesh	98.5%
170 Mesh	80.5%		



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Extra Coarse Granular No. 6 for use in formulating special pharmaceuticals.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

28 Mesh	None	65 Mesh	91.0%
42 Mesh	13.0%	80 Mesh	98.5%
48 Mesh	33.0%	100 Mesh	99.3%

Why jeopardize the shelf life or sparkling performance of your pharmaceutical products with an inappropriate granulation of sodium bicarbonate? To eliminate risks, specify Church & Dwight. You'll obtain the widest selection of grain sizes available because Church & Dwight is the country's largest supplier of Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. You'll also receive for the asking unmatched technical service based on more than 100 years of experience in the formulating of Sodium Bicarbonate. Unusual grain size requirements are given special attention. Try us and see. For technical data on all grades of Sodium Bicarbonate, send for brochure, "Church & Dwight Sodium Bicarbonate—How It Serves Industry Today."

CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., INC., 70 PINE STREET, NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

Sodium hydride, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, some basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite dms c.l., frt alld lb 23½ —
dms l.c.l. frt alld. lb. 25¾ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots. lb .23½ .25
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .99 —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb dms. f.o.b. works lb 2.13 —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., divd lb 20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb 21½ - —
tanks, divd lb 19¼ - —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran bgs c.l. works ton 210.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 8.30 - —
bags, smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs. 9.61 -11.61
Tetrahydrate bgs. c.l. works ton 210.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.14.83 —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wrhse 100 lbs.16.08 -18.08

Sodium metallic, bricks, c.l., works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b shipping pt 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.30 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.02 - 1.21
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .84 - .86
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —

Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.40 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works, 100 lbs.12.35 - —
99%, bgs., works 100 lbs.15.40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentabarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .19 .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., divd E. of Miss lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms. lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.50 - 9.55

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 5.15 5.90
Duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Monobasic, anhyd bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 -10.15
Tribasic, anhyd. bgs. c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 9.60 -10.20
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs
Sodium phosphate, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 .20½
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b works, frt. equald lb. .90 —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms. divd E of Rockies. lb. .34½ - —
Prices W of Rockies 3c per lb more
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs.11.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb 37 .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.13 - —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.83 - —
Sodium salicylate USP dms. 1,000-lbs or more lb. 78½ —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs. dms.lb. .81½ - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 —
l.c.l., divd, zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
divd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
divd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
divd zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60

Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La. and Miss. south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H and Vt. (in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E. of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex. N of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98° Kan., Neb W. of 98° N D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l. works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms. c.l. t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works, 100 lbs 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 1.65 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be. 1:2.9 turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be 1:2.4 turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works ton.67.50 —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .731 - .790
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls. works lb. .22 —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
Tech., anhyd. bgs., c.l. divd E. ton.56.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
USP cryst., fib dms lb .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .07¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Liq. 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, purified, cryst., 250-lb dms lb. .90 - —
Tech. anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .367 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .387 - —
Sodium thiosulfate NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Tech., anhyd. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs. l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
photograde, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775 - —
64-lb. bgs. l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald lb. .0815 - —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt alld. E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½ - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt alld E lb. .42 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.73 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.48 - —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.18 - —
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. divd. E lb. 1.32 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst. dms., works lb 52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

THE SOLVENTS AND CHEMICALS GROUP

sc aromatic solvents

You move a significant step ahead of competition with high solvency SC Aromatic Solvents.

Among many desirable properties, they offer a wide variation in dry times and solvencies which give them unusual versatility in your formulations. Uniformity from initial test to production is absolutely assured because SC Aromatic Solvents always start with the identical crude. Each run is carefully inspected through numerous quality-control check points until final delivery to your plant. Call today for specific recommendations—SC Aromatic Solvents are available for immediate delivery from 21 Solvents and Chemicals Group plants and stock points in quantities to meet all your requirements.

properties of SC aromatic solvents

PRODUCT	Initial °F.	Dry °F.	Dry °C.	Flash Point °F. (Closed Cup)	Speed Evap. Min.	Kauri Butanol Value	Aniline Point °F.	Specific Gravity @ 60°F.	Lbs. Per Gal. @ 60°F.	Aromatic Equivalent Content
SC Solvent #1	211	240	116	30	2.5	86.4	+ 1	.8259	6.88	74%
SC Solvent #1-A	202	235	113	25	2.5	67	+48	.8003	6.66	52%
SC Solvent #2	270	308	153	81	14.0	80	— 2	.8418	7.01	76%
SC Solvent #2-B	277	370	188	81	21.5	75	+12	.8388	6.99	68%
SC Solvent #3	356	400	204	135	64.0	72	+24	.872	7.26	69%
SC Solvent #28	329	379	193	122	51.0	73	+14	.8597	7.16	74%
SC Solvent #100	321	351	177	115	21.0	93.2	—37	.8708	7.25	96%
SC Solvent #150	369	412*	211*	152	98.0	91.8	—26	.8899	7.41	96%
SC Solvent #450	450	588*	309*	212	750	73	+10	.9279	7.73	

*End Point

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Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.23 - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.38 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	.30 - .35½
Petroleum, straight, aromatic, 310°-360°F. b.r., 14°-16°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.29 - —
Houston, Texas	gal.	.29 - —
355°-420°F. b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.30 - —
Houston, Texas	gal.	.30 - —
Partial aromatic, 211°-265°F b.r., 31°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.233 - —
286°-340°F. b.r., 22°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.275 - —
319°-380°F. b.r., 27° C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.27 - —
322°-395°F b.r., 28°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.28 - —
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.33½ - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.35½ - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.38½ - .40½
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.39 - .41
Sorbitol, USP, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.16¼ - —
cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb	.25 - .26
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38½ - —
dms., 10,000 to 20,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	.40½ - —
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼ - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¼ - .23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼ - .29½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur	ton.	61.50 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur,	lb.	.10½ - —
Foots, soapstock acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.0675- —
Alkali, refd., dms.	lb.	.1480- .1505
tanks	lb.	.1280- —
Clarified, dms.	lb.	.1430- .1455
tanks	lb.	.1230- —
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1475- .1500
tanks	lb.	.1275- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.,	lb.	.17¼ - .18½
tanks	lb.	.14¼ - —
S. D., dms.	lb.	.16 - .18½
tanks	lb.	.13½ - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more	oz.	.80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	lb.	75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms	lb.	3.90 - 4.50
Sperm oil, bleached winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1750- .1850
tanks	lb.	.1550- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1650- .1750
tanks	lb.	.1450- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.32 - .33
cakes, cs.	lb.	.33 .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Powd., bbls. bxs	lb.	.17 - .20
St John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.902 - .924
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms.	lb.	1.123 - 1.378
Stannous chloride, hyd., crystal, 800 lbs. or more	lb.	.955 - —
Stannous oxide, dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.673 - 1.803
Stannous sulfate, works	lb.	1.211 - 1.251
Star root (see Helonias root).		
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)		
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60 .61
Stearic acid, bbl. pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16¾ - .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16¼ - .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.18½ - .21
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18 - —
tanks, Houston	gal.	.1475- —
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.16½ - .18
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.028 - .03
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., gran., 150-lb. dm., frt. equald	lb.	1.00 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.33 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37 - —
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb lots	lb.	3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.	ton.	56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP).		
Strophanthin K, bots.	oz.	25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	2.50 - 3.00
Styrax gum USP, cs.	lb.	4.50 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.132 - —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.11 - —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of benzene in the range of 31c. to 34c. a gallon and petroleum refining labor.		
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.03 - 1.10
Succinic acid, purit., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.62 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.63 - .75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 - —
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy	lb.	.0930- —
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.35 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35½ - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).		
Sugar cane, wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works	lb.	.60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms.	kilo.	8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms.	kilo.	9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	6.61 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms.	kilo.	22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	kilo.	24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms	kilo	5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.50 - —
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80 25.90
Sulfamethazine USP XV, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd. dms.	kilo.	18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst. dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	14.75 —
dms., l.c.l. t.t.l. works	100 lbs.	16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide NF reg. 1,000 lb., fib. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.75 - —
NF, reg., smaller lots, fib. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.80 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms	kilo.	16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV powd., bots., tins	kilo.	15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo.	16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	6.25 6.90
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	5.50 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more	lb.	2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long-ton.	23.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports.	long-ton.	25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton	25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long ton lower		
Sulfur, crude, imp. Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton	24.00 —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower		
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls. mines	100 lbs.	4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
bbls, mines	100 lbs.	3.70 - —
98-100%, pashing through mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.55 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
Sulfur, refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.90 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
bbls. mines	100 lbs.	4.00 —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.05½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼ - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½ - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq. coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10 - .13
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.045 —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.05½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾ - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½ - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30 - —
tanks, works	ton.	18.60 - —
66°Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55 3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works, East	ton.	23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works, East	ton.	23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works, East	ton.	23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, California works, tanks	ton.	26.45 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾ - —

"Why the enthusiasm? Because users of new, improved Varsol find that it keeps its long lasting sweetness after numerous processings or long storage periods. A unique hydrofining process, developed by Esso Research, makes possible this major solvent development. Quality controlled Varsol, like all Esso solvents, reaches your plant fresh, uniform and on schedule from modern, conveniently located storage terminals. For further information or expert technical assistance call your Esso Representative or write to us at 15 West 51st St., N.Y. 19, N.Y. (And tell 'em Nosey sent you!)" *Nosey*

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY Esso

Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. all'd lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks works ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. 1.00 - —
bulk f.o.b. vessel at Fla unit-ton. 1.05 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.00 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.29.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95X, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l. works ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
tanks, works lb. .02⅞- .03⅛
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .03¼- .03½
Acid, refined dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾- .10
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08¾
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .09¾
tanks, works lb. .06 - .08½
Tall oil fatty acids, less 2% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- .11
tanks, works lb. .07¾- .09
2-6% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works, lb. .08½- .09
tanks, works lb. .06½- 07
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅜ Nom.
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .05¾- —
fancy, guarant'd bulk lb. .06½ Nom.
dms., f.a.s. lb. .07½- .07⅝
Tallow, inedible, fancy, guaranteed, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅜- .06¾
No. 1, dlvd. lb. .05¼- —
Prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .05½- —
Special tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅝- —
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l, lb. .08½- .08¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l, lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .13¼- .15¾
tanks lb. .10¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
tanks lb. .12½- —
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 4.75 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 4.75 5.00
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.05 —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 2.07
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 1.99
Tech., dms lb. 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., frt. equald basis gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —
50-53%, dms. c.l., same basis gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .77 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .80 - .90
Prime, dms. lb. .40 .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.65 1.70
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .66½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. 75 —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb. 1.04 —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l., works lb. .37 —
tanks, works lb. .35 —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .26½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .27½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .28½- —
tanks, dlvd. E, of Denver lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. W, of Denver lb. .26 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld E lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. 41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 4.10 4.15
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms., 500-lbs. works lb 6.45 - —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms., 500-lbs., works, lb 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb dms., frt alld lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP fib dms., frt. alld kilo.27.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib dms., frt. alld kilo.27.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb 74 - —
dms., less ton lots lb 76 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs. t.l. frt alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, dms., 25 kilos, works, kilo.115.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, triple sifted extra, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, extra, bgs lb. .11 - —
reg., bgs. lb. .08 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.60
NF, white, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.95
Tech., white, cns lb. .80 - 1.10
Thymol, fib dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 2.45 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. 100-lbs f.o.b. works lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal, Straits lb. 1.21 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, all grades, bgs., c.l., min. frt. ald lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, rutile, all grades, bgs., c.l., min. frt. ald. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla ton.180.00 - —
Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., f.o.b lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 min., f.o.b. plant, frt. alld. E lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., 5,000-lbs.-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .81½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., less than 5,000 lbs., same basis lb. .84 - —
For west coast delivery add 2c. per lb.
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.90.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.22.50 -24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 - —

TOLUOL
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald gal. .25 - —

TITANOX*... the first name in paper pigmentation

For all surface applications requiring anatase TiO_2 pigment:

TITANOX-A-CG

(CG – coating grade)

- particularly suited to high solids, high speed coatings applied by the trailing blade coater
- entirely suitable to coatings applied by all other processes, including size press and calender
- characterized by ease of dispersion at high solids, low viscosity and stability of coating suspensions, and minimum abrasion
- outstanding for freedom from agglomerates and for readily producing high gloss and maximum smoothness of fine finishes
- preferred for all types of coated papers, except waxing and similar stocks that may require TITANOX-RA-50

For beater-pigmented papers requiring anatase TiO_2 pigment:

TITANOX-A-WD

(WD – water dispersible)

- particularly adaptable to central slurrying systems because of low water absorption
- provides optimum retention

For waxing and similar stocks, especially in coatings:

TITANOX-RA-50

(rutile titanium dioxide)

- easy dispersion yields smooth suspensions at high solids that are free from coarse agglomerates
- provides highest brightness and opacity obtainable in waxed and similar stocks
- ideal for use in situations where the opacifying power of anatase TiO_2 is insufficient

In addition to the above, we are in a position to offer highly specialized titanium dioxides to solve particular problems, particularly where TiO_2 is the determining factor. For information on the type of TITANOX best suited to your particular requirements, we invite your inquiries. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments, Ltd., Montreal.

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TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

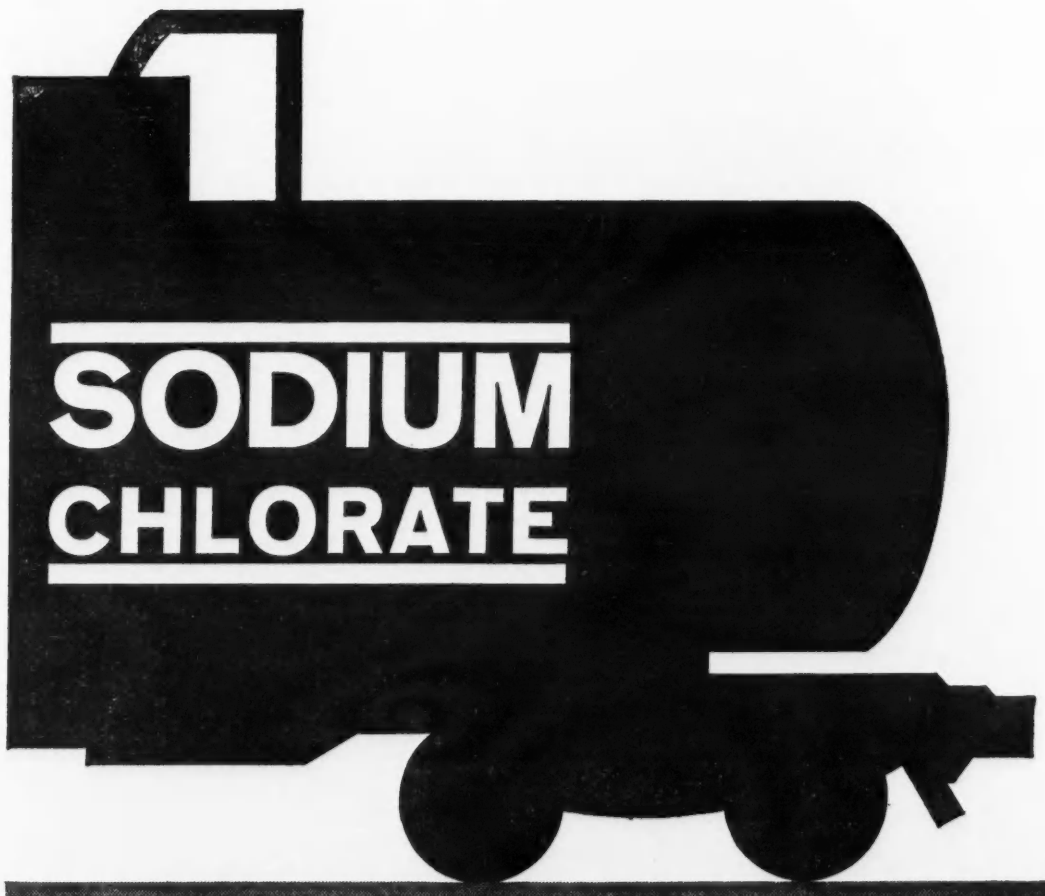
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.80	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.63	—
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
1,000-lb. or more, same basis	lb.	.18	—
less than 1,000-lb., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb. more.			
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l.	lb.	.90	—
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l.	lb.	1.00	—
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.84	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.82	—
o-Toluidine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26	—
p-Toluidine tech. flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Cast, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb	1.70	—
Light shades, kgs, works	lb	1.70	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb	1.10	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, prime f.o.b., N.Y.	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs., same basis	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns.	oz.	.42	—
Toxaphene dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.22	—
dms. t.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb	28	—
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons cs	lb	4.10	4.20
No. 2, cs.	lb	3.75	3.80
No. 3, cs.	lb.	3.40	3.65
USP powd., bbls.	lb	1.05	1.15
Triacetin dms c.l., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.38	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.35½	—
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.985	—
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.995	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.96	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver,	lb.	.42½	—
non-ret dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, frt alld E of Denver	lb.	.40	—
Tributyl phosphate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.52½	—
dms. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.69	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65	—
Tributyrin dms t.c.l. divd.	lb.	.69	—
Trichloroacetic acid, tech., 300-lb. dms. c.l., f.o.b works	lb	.52	—
USP, 100-lb dms., frt. equald	lb	1.25	—
Trichlorobenzene dms. c.l. frt alld E	lb	.15	—
dms t.c.l. frt alld E.	lb	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb	13¼	—
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher			
1,1,1 Trichloroethane dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.13¼	—
dms., t.c.l., divd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.12¼	—
1,1,2 Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	—
Trichloroethylene dms. c.l., or t.l., divd	lb.	.12½	—
dms t.c.l. divd.	lb.	.14	.14½
tanks, divd	lb.	.11¼	—
Trichloroisocyanuric acid dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.69	—
dms t.c.l. same basis	lb	.75	—
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).			
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., non-ret. dms., 1 dm. frt. equald	kilo.	3.10	—
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.35	—
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.36	—
tanks divd	lb.	.32½	—
Petroleum, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.35	—
dms., t.c.l. divd.	lb.	.36	—
tanks divd	lb.	.32½	—
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.22½	—
dms., t.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.24	—
tanks, divd. E	lb.	.20	—
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.24½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Triethanolamine tauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25½	—
dms. t.t.l. frt alld.	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.24½	—
Triethylamine dms. c.l., divd E.	lb.	.50	—
dms. t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47½	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms. c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver	lb.	.46¼	—
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.47¼	—
tanks frt alld E. of Denver,	lb.	.43¾	—
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.40½	—
dms. t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.42	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.38	—
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.21	—
Triethylene glycol, dms., t.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, divd. E	lb.	.18½	—
HP, tanks, divd. E	lb.	.20	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.48½	.48¾
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	.50¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.46	—
Triisobutylene tanks, divd.	lb.	.08	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., t.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, divd E	lb.	.20¾	—
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.30	.305
tanks frt equald, 100% basis,	lb.	.26	—
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½	—
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald	lb.	.28	—
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. E	lb.	.30½	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.31½	—
Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.50	—
dms. t.c.l. works	lb.	.51½	—
Tripentaerythritol, ogs., c.l., t.l., divd. E	lb.	.34	—
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., divd. E	lb.	.35	—
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.41½	—
bbls. t.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.43½	—
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works	lb.	.90	—
Tripropylene dms., c.l., divd. E	gal.	.44	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.54	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.38	—
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld E	lb.	.30½	—
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. frt alld E	lb.	.22	—
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt alld E	lb.	.17½	—
tankwagon and compartmented, tankwagon, 1,000 gals., min. frt. alld, E	lb.	.18	—
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb. higher in west.			
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).			
dl-Trypophane, dms., 1 kilo, works	kilo.	154.00	—
Tung oil, dms., New York	lb.	.30	.30¼
tanks, imported	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, domestic, mills	lb.	.28½	Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2.0 2.5 microns, dms works	lb	4.25	—
Tungstic acid tech. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works	lb	2.25	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb	2.45	—
Turkey red, bbls. works	lb.	.62	—
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market Naval Stores)			
Turpentine oil, NF cns., dms	lb.	.28	.50
Tuscan red bbls frt equald	lb.	.26	.32
Tyrothricin USP 1 to 5 kilos gram		.50	—

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp 250-lb bbls., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.33½	.38
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, dry, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18	- .19
Regular types dry bbls. same basis	lb.	.25	- .40½
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W. of Rockies			
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	.07¾
bgs., t.c.l. works	lb.	.07¾	.08
turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y.	lb.	.08¼	—
Raw, American, bgs. works	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
Turkey-type bgs. works	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Undecylenic acid 98-gal dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	1.28	—
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).			
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).			
Urea 46% N indust. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	100.00	—
Urea, feed grade, c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	95.00	—
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l. f.o.b. plant	ton.	87.25	—
Bulk, c.l., t.l., same basis	ton.	81.25	—
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks frt equald	ton.	120.00	—
37 grade, tanks, same basis	ton.	145.00	—
Urethane, USP dms. t.l., f.o.b., works	lb	.65	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.70	—
Uva-ursi leaves, bls	lb.	.12	—

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs.	lb.	.32	—
Indian, bgs	lb.	.25	—
dl-Valine, dms., 1 kilo, works	kilo.	37.00	—
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works	lb.	1.38	—
Vandyke brown, bbls., works	lb.	09¼	.12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
Mexican cuts, tins	lb.	7.60	- 7.80
whole, tins	lb.	7.90	- 8.10
Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots or more	lb.	3.00	—
less than 2,000 lbs	lb	3.20	3.30
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs. works.	lb.	.0475	—
Venetian red 20%, bgs., works	lb	.0525	—
25%, bgs., works	lb	.0575	—
30%, bgs., works	lb	.06	—
35%, bgs., works	lb	.0625	—
40%, bgs., works	lb	.0675	—
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns	lb.	17.00	17.25
Haitian, cns.	lb.	10.00	-12.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb bbls., divd. E. of Rockies	lb	4.50	4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb bbls., divd E of Rockies	lb	5.55	—
Victoria blue toner, bbls. prices 1c. higher W of Rockies			
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.1810	—
55-gal dms. t.c.l., divd	lb.	.1960	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.1560	—
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., divd	lb.	.1610	—
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech. dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—



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Vinyl Chloride Monomer—Zinc Cyanide

Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works, min frt equald E lb. .0750- —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot 1.12 • —
bots. 75cc. hospitals bot 1.56 • —
Vinyl ethyl ether tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 49 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. 47 • —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.20 • —
1 to 9 dms., works lb 1.35 • —
tanks, works lb 1.15 • —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., dest. frt. paid, Zone 1 lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
Zone 2 prices are 1c. per lb. higher.
Zone 1 is East of Rockies, Zone 2 is West of Rockies.
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —

Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.47.50 • —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.30.88 • —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.23.75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .07 • —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .07 • —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin). 1-50 grams vials, tins gram.45.00 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo, dms., gram. .87 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. .57 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram.52.00 • —
0.1% trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.52.00 • —

Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% trituration of cyanocobalmin, USP, with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol gm.52.00 • —
USP solution of cyanocobalamin (5,000 micrograms per cc.), 5-gram bots gram.52.00 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF adsorbed on resin 500-gram bots. 1-5 kilo dms. frt. alld gram. .57 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo, dms., frt. alld gram. .87 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D_2 (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D dry, 850,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo.42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25-gram lots gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.10 • —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
dms. 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 • —
dms. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds., bbls lb. 1.95 • —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal.12.25 • —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .21 • .33
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs. f.o.b. works lb. 5.50 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. 22 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP nat northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat. southern cns lb 3.75 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .26 • —
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .40 • —
Wollastonite fine paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.51.00 • —
medium paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.29.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.39.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs lb 2.50 • —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 • —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 • —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 • —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. 29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. 29 • —
Lackawanna, N.Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex gal .27 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 • —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 • —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 • —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 • —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J gal. .29 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 • —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 • —
Chicago, Ill gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd gal. .27½- .29
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 • —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 • —
Wood River, Ill gal. .28½- —
m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .21 • —
dms. l.c.l. f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .22 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19 • —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09 • —
tanks, works lb. .06 • .06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 • —
tanks, frt alld lb. .1645- —
Xylenol cryst., 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 • —
56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .33 • —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
Xylenol fraction b.r 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis gal 1.05 • —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms. c.l., same basis, gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 • —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb 1.20 • —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb .39 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 • —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb 2.15 • 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP XV, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 • —
Yeast, primary, USP XV, 150 mcg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
USP XV, 270 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 • —
primary, USP, XV, 300 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 • —
USP XV, 900 mcg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 • —
Torula, USP dlvd. lb. .18 —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls lb 40 45
Ylang Ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots lb.24.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride bots., tins oz. 3.75 4.25

Z

Zein, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .37 —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, f.o.b. works lb. .41 • .44
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb .53 —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .2950- —
Zinc borate bgs. 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .25 • —
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 • —
Zinc chloride NF gran. dms lb. 42 • —
NF precip., powd., dms lb. 26 • —
Tech. soln. 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.40 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 • —
fused dms c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 • —
dms. l.c.l. works 100lbs 11.20 • —
Tech. gran., fib. dms., c.l., work 100 lbs.11.45 • —
fib dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 11.95 • —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd lb .29 • —
Basic bbls. dlvd lb .34 • —
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 • —

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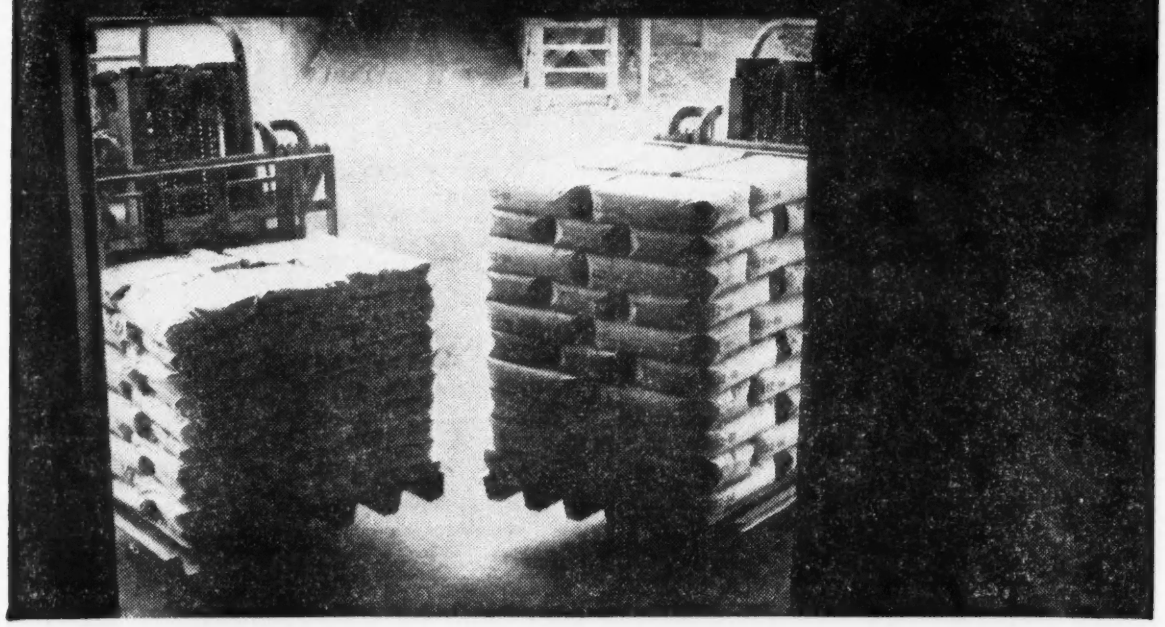

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Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¼	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11½	—
Prime western slabs, New York.	lb.	.12	—
Zinc naphthenate liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., flake, 100-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	—
300-lb. fib. dms, l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	—
300-lb. fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.12½	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, f.o.b. works	lb.	.14	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis.	lb.	.14½	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.14½	—
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal bgs. l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
red seal bgs. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.14	—
Zinc oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15	—
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots same basis	lb.	.15½	—
same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
Zinc oxide, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots,			
Zinc oxide, USP, 50 lb.-dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
50 lb.-dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
50 lb.-dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate NF gran., dms	lb.	.45	.46
NF powd. dms	lb.	.48	.49
Zinc resinate precip (2.2-7.6% Zn., dms. frt. alld	lb.	.45	—
Zinc silicofluoride dms. works	lb.	12½	.14
Zinc stearate USP ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
	lb.	.41	—
ctns. l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn bgs. c.l. dlvd E	100 lbs.	8.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.00	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher			
Zinc undecylenate 75-lb fib. dms., f.o.b. works	lb	2.04	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls. c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls. l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb dms., frt alld	lb	.26	—
Normal 250-lb dms., frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
Zircon (G) gran. bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G) milled bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	.04⅛	—
bgs. 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
bgs. 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs. 500-1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate soln. 13% ZrO_2, dms c.l. 30,000 lbs min., works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride powd. electronic grade dms. works	lb.	14.00	15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs. works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused lump, bgs. 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51	—
milled, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.64	—
bgs. smaller lots works	lb.	.66	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2 bgs works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade 85-90% ZrO_2 bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide 91% ZrO_2 milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst. ctns., 5-ton lots works	lb.	.37½	—

DuPont-GM Outlook

—Continued from page 4

being pigeonholed in the house if passed by the senate.

One of these riders would stiffen the taxes on corporate income earned abroad, and another would tighten the law on taxing stock options granted to corporation executives.

If the bill is forced over until next year, there will still be time to grant tax relief if the bill is acted upon promptly when congress re-convenes in January.

It is not expected that the Federal District Court in Chicago will render its decision on the divertiture plan proposed by duPont (OPD 9/11/61) for several months. DuPont then has an additional ninety days before it must begin disposing of its General Motors stock holdings.

The Supreme Court has ruled that duPont must rid itself of its 63 million shares of General Motors voting stock within ten years to bring itself into compliance with the antitrust laws. The bill before congress would allow duPont to distribute the stock to its stockholders where it would be treated for tax purposes as a return of invested capital, subject to the capital gains rate. Existing law would tax the stock as ordinary income subject to the normal income tax rate.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, specially denatured ethyl 95 P/P FSM RF6810-241-3515-0500, spec. MIL-A-6091A (ASG) Amend 1, 50450 eac. Bid IFB 383-161-62B. Sept. 29. Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Ethyl Alcohol, bulk grade, 1. In accord with Spec MIL-E-463A dtd 4-30-57; ether diethyl, grade C, bulk, in accord with Spec. JAN-E-199 (2) dtd 10/28-46 (A) Material, ethyl alcohol; ether, diethyl—(B) Item 1, 680,000 lb. Item 2, 2,40,000 lb. Bid IFB 174-71-62 Sept. 28. Last day for honoring requests or this bid, Sept. 18., Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md.

Penicillin and tablets for the Union of South Africa. Tender No. F. T. 7698; bid deadline September 25. Bids are invited by the South African Government's Union Tender Board P. O. Box 371, Pretoria. Bidding instructions, specifications and other pertinent data are available from the sources indicated. Copies are also available for review on loan from the Business Services Division, Bureau of International Business Operations, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Sulphur, for Iraq. 700 tons: tender No. 35/61; bids are invited until Sept. 19 by the Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Oil, Government Oil Refineries Admin. Specs may be obtained from the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq, 1801 P. St., N.W. Washington, D. C. on payment of $2.80 per set.

Kefauver Bill Feared to Be Full of Loopholes

—Continued from page 5

patent application is filed rather than when issued.)

• Establishing new standards of patentability for drugs under which the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare must determine whether the new drug has significantly greater therapuetic effects than their predecessors.

(Mr Loevinger's comment: An exacting application of existing standards of patentability in the drug field would go far towards reducing the number of issued patents for drugs or peripheral significance. There would be no objections to referring drug patent applications to the Secretary of HEW when the Patents Commissioner believes it to be necessary, but delays enlarging the period of pendancy of patent applications are disadvantageous and anti-competitive.)

• To encourage the use of generic names rather than proprietary names by physicians in writing prescriptions.

(Mr. Loevinger's comment: A trademark serves its proper function only when it identifies the source of the goods; it is mis-used when it serves as the name of the article. Proprietary names used in the drug industry serve more to confuse the physician than to assist him and serve as a quasi-monopoly. A change in the Lanham act so that secondary marks can no longer be registered for prescription drugs might accomplish much of the purpose of the bill without the difficulties involved in amending the patent laws.)

Mr. Loevinger concluded his statement with this comment: "The objectives which the bill seeks in its amendment to the antitrust laws may be accomplished, at least to some extent, by amending the patent laws to require that license agreements resolving interferences should become public documents recorded in the Patent Office."

Pesticides in Canada: A Correction

In reporting on the growth of the Canadian pesticides market in the previous issue, OPD erroneously tabulated US pesticide exports to Canada in millions of pounds when, in fact, they should have been in thousands of pounds.

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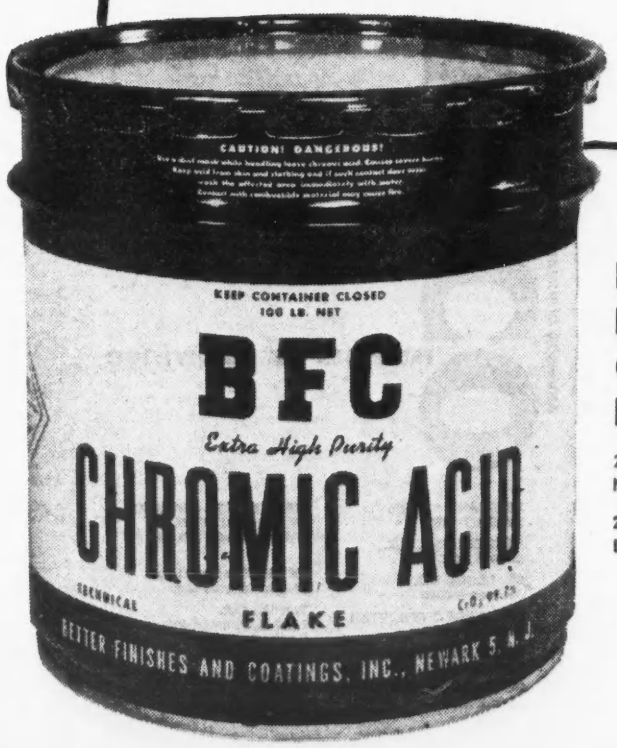

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Heavy Chemicals

Lithium Hydroxide Prices Hit Hard After Trade Bids for New Account

The hush-hush price skirmish in lithium hydroxide monohydrate broke wide open last week as one producer posted a 5 cent cut and the other two followed suit. It all began several weeks back with a request for competitive bids by a major new oil company account. Buyers got wind of the winning bid—54 cents a pound for carlots, 58 cents for smaller shipments—and reportedly pressed for similar treatment. The lithium maker that finally initiated the price cut, however, was not the one which had bid successfully.

With nobody, including the declarer, very happy about the lower price, the question of a possible recovery arises. This would probably require a catalyst in the form of a sudden spurt in demand, sources agree.

Since expiration of Atomic Energy Commission contracts, lithium hydroxide sales have been almost exclusively to the automotive grease industry—a lively enough market but one where growth has been steady rather than spectacular.

Although at least one producer is working on promising new uses, these are felt to be perhaps a year away from fruition.

Meanwhile, the grease outlet, now taking about 3 million pounds of hydroxide yearly, is expected to show an annual growth rate of 5 to 6 percent. Progress over competitive grease bases has been slow, and last week's price cut is unlikely to affect it much.

This is because of the relatively small percentage of lithium that shows up in the final grease product.

The only sudden spur to demand then would be the return of AEC to the market with a fistfull of new orders. This is a distinct possibility in view of the grave international situation, but the extent to which AEC has already stockpiled the material against its future requirements is an unknown factor.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate, 5c. per lb. Tin, Straits, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 16, 1960
106.63	106.84	106.81	106.88

For Current Prices See Page 11

Acids

Hydrochloric — Business continues to improve in line with the rising trend of steel output and the beginning of the chemical industry's fall revival. Specialty accounts, such as those in food processing and oil well treating, are also showing renewed vigor, trade sources report.

Prices are unchanged at long standing levels.

Sulfuric — Steel output continues its steady climb. Production in the week ended September 9 totaled 2,032,000 net tons, up from 2,030,000 tons the previous week.

Steel production to date stands at 64,172,000 tons, as against 75,186,000 tons in the same period of last year.

Figures are from the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Bases and Salts

Borax — As previously noted, freight rates have been reduced 6 cents per hundred pound on shipments of fifty tons or more for bags and bulk, and shipments of sixty tons in hopper cars. The move which has not influenced New York ex-warehouse prices became effective September 2.

Calcium Silicate—Hydated calcium silicate will be advanced ½ cent a pound to a level of 6½ cents a pound, effective October 1.

Caustic Soda — US producers shipped 74.1 million pounds of rayon in August, an increase of 25 percent over July, according to the Textile Economics Bureau.

August shipments of cellulosic fiber—99.4 million pounds—exceeded production by 7.3 million pounds. Producers' inventories declined by that amount to close August 31 at 114.4 million pounds.

Calcium Hypochlorite — The lingering summer has prompted private pool owners to maintain their pools beyond the usual cut-off date, thereby prolonging the water-treatment season for calcium hypochlorite.

As a result the material, which has been tight all season, remains on allocation. Prices are firm at current levels, reflecting the boost that was registered early in the year.

Carbon Dioxide—Production of carbon dioxide gas totaled 941,083 short tons in 1960, according to final figures released by the Bureau of Census. The figure compares with only 890,619 tons in '59, and 805,712 tons in '58.

Shipments of CO_2 in 1960 were 822,993 tons, valued at $43,307,000, as compared with 828,712 tons worth $48,706,000 the year before, the agency reports.

Hydrogen—Production of hydrogen totaled 65,561 short tons in 1960, up from 58,424 tons the year before, according to the Census Bureau. Shipments, including interplant transfers were 11,882 tons, valued at $10.7 million, as compared with 11,930 tons valued at $10.2 million in '59.

Output of high-purity in 1960 totaled 12,827 tons; shipments were 8,147 tons valued at $9.4 million.

Lime—Lime sold and used in June totaled 1,072,526 short tons, down from 1,135,213 tons the previous month, but a notable improvement over the 988,391 tons reported a year ago.

Consumption in construction outlets increased in June, but all other outlets showed declines from May, according to the Bureau of Mines.

June sales consisted of 841,008 tons of quicklime and 231,518 tons of hydrated lime. The breakdown by end uses was as follows:

- Agricultural, 17,101 tons.
- Construction, 110,412 tons.
- Chemical and other industrial, 776,411 tons.
- Refractory (dead-burned dolomite), 168,693 tons.

Sodium Perborate—Following one producer's announcement, the other maker of this material last week matched price advances of ½c. a pound, effective October 1. New base price will be 13.7c. a pound for bags in lots of 22,000 pounds or more.

Sodium perborate is an oxygen bleaching agent used in home and industrial bleaches and in various drugs and cosmetic preparations.

Paper Production Lower

The American Paper & Pulp Association reported paper production for the week ended Sept. 9 at 67.9 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 89.1 percent for the previous week and 73.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Nonferrous Metals

Chromium—Consumption of chromite in April totaled 80,105 short tons, down 2 percent from March, the Bureau of Mines reports.

An increase of 11 percent in refractory use was more than offset by declines of 16 percent in refractory and 13 percent in chemical applications.

The chemical industry consumed 12,077 tons of chromite in producing 8,870 tons of chemicals (sodium bichromate equivalence) in April, the Bureau notes. Stocks of chemicals at producer plants at month's end totaled 12,774 tons.

Copper—Brass mills in the US received 20,400 tons of purchased copper-base scrap in July, down 47 percent from June, according to the Mines Bureau.

The decreased use followed the normal seasonal pattern based mainly on vacation shut downs at consuming plants.

Use of refined copper at brass mills

Heavy Chemicals

and at wire mills fell 36 and 50 percent, respectively, Mines notes. Stocks of refined copper at brass mills rose 26 percent and those at wire mills, 83 percent.

Closing stocks of all scrap totaled 39,801, down slightly from 40,636 tons a month earlier.

Fluorspar—Production of finished fluorspar from domestic mines and mills in 1960 totaled 225,900 short tons of which 161,526 tons were flotation concentrates, the Bureau of Mines reports. Comparable figures for 1959 were 195,100 tons of fluorspar and 145,800 tons of flotation concentrate, the Bureau recalls.

Fluorspar shipped from mines and mills in '60 totaled 229,782 valued at $10.3 million. Acid and metallurgical grade shipments increased slightly, while ceramic grade material was off slightly, the agency notes.

Mercury—Sales were sparse, taking place mostly at the higher end of the current $188 to $190 price range, prompt delivery.

Silver—Price has been long unchanged at 91⅝c. a troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Prices of straits metal declined 1c. closing Friday at $1.21 a pound.

Zinc—The industry's supply position improved significantly in August.

According to the American Zinc Institute, stocks of zinc closed August at 188,090 tons, down from 206,604 tons a month earlier. A sharp rise in shipments coupled with lower production brought about the improvement.

Output totaled 65,757 tons, down from 69,755 tons in July. Total shipments were 84,271 tons, up sharply from 70,971 the previous month. Domestic shipments totaled 78,260 tons, as against 68,861 the month before.

Production during the year to date stands at 580,394 tons, with a monthly average output of 72,549 tons. Shipments to date total 583,114 tons, with a monthly average of 72,889 tons.

The production breakdowns by types for August was as follows:

- Special high grade, 22,796 tons, as against 23,306 tons in July.
- High grade, 4,829 tons, as against 5,820 tons.
- Intermediate grade, 1,467 tons, as against 668 tons.
- Prime western (including select and brass special), 36,665 tons, as against 69,755 tons.

Heavy Chemical Briefs

ALUMINUM IN FRANCE: The French turned out 235,000 tons of aluminum in 1960, a whopping 37 percent boost over 1959 production. Capacity for the light metal in 1960 was rated at 261,500 tons as compared with only 171,200 tons the year before. The 1960 production figure represented a fourfold increase over 1950.

COPPER IN THE US: Basis studies aimed at reducing the cost of mining copper and increasing the nation's supply have been launched by the Bureau of Mines for the fiscal year that began July 1. One study, for example, would increase the depth at which copper deposits can be mined economically.

GSA OFFERS RHODIUM — General Services Administration is asking bids on 175.78 troy ounces of 99.9 percent rhodium sponge and 109.74 ounces of 99.9 percent rhodium powder. Bids must be received by 11:00 am, September 29. Minimum acceptable bid will be for the total quantity of both items, f.o.b. the storage location in New York City.

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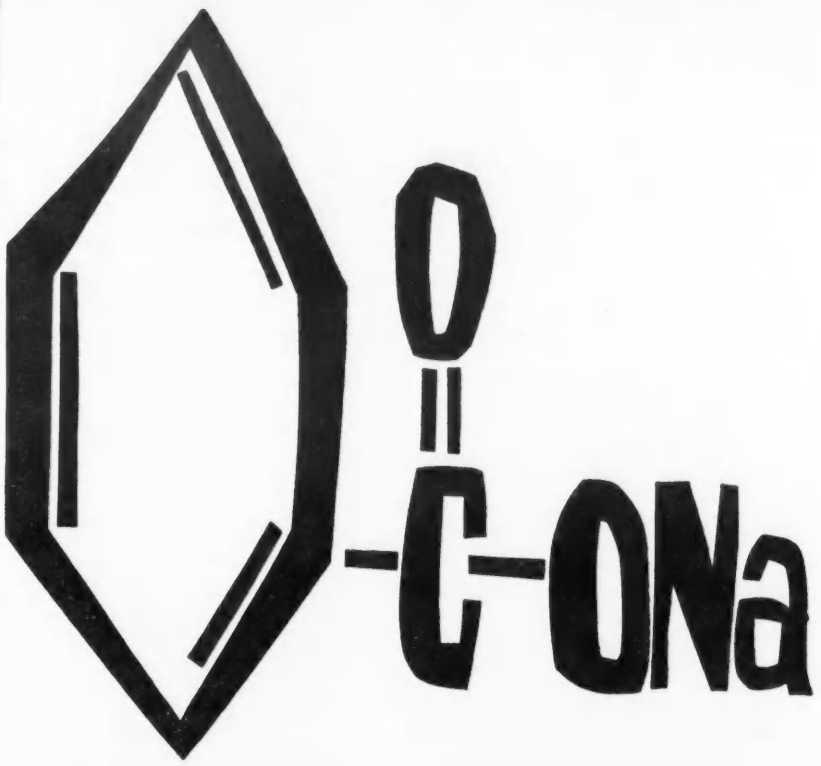

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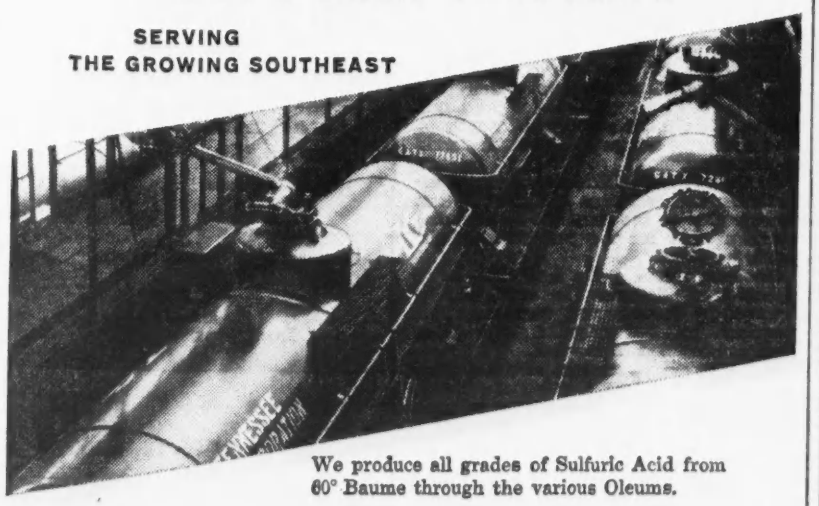
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Ribicoff Is Now on Kefauver's Side

—Continued from page 3

the case of patents would definitely lower the price of drugs to consumers. He noted, off-handedly, that the United States is one of the few countries that permits patenting of drug products.

Mr. Ribicoff was able to do little more than read his twenty-seven page formal statement on the bill and respond to a few friendly questions from the Democratic members of the committee before the committee was forced to adjourn because of the senate being in session.

There is a tentative understanding that Mr. Ribicoff will appear again sometime this week to be interrogated by the Republicans.

Starting Point: The Cost of Drugs

The secretary began his testimony with a discussion of the cost of drugs, stating that they now represent 20 percent of the total bill for medical care.

From the facts developed by the Kefauver committee, he added, "it is evident that drug manufacturing and distribution in this country have serious shortcomings when measured by the legitimate demands of the public."

He spoke of a "pattern of high prices and incomplete safeguarding of the consuming public." He said there has been a "temptation to the drug industry to introduce new drugs solely for the sake of newness or in imitation of successful new drugs already on the market."

The secretary spoke of "extravagant advertising and promotional campaigns" that have not always been accurate or wholly truthful, and of patent agreements and trade restrictions contributing to the high price of drugs.

He strangely endorsed the provisions of the bill to require all drug manufacturers in the future to prove the efficacy of their new products, in addition to safety.

Required for Animal Drugs

He noted that this is required in the case of biologicals for the treatment of animal diseases and added:

"Mr. chairman, I am firmly of the opinion that the time has come in the United States—in 1961—to give American men, women, and children the same protection we have been giving hogs, sheep, and cattle since 1913.

"For the plain fact is that until we are allowed to require that a drug be proven effective before it is marketed, we must say to the American people: A hog is protected against worthless drugs, but you are not."

He denied claim that the bill would enable FDA to decide the "relative or comparative efficacy of a new drug in terms of drugs already on the market."

The bill furnishes no basis for such apprehension, he said, but merely requires a showing that the new drug is safe and effective for use under conditions prescribed, recommended or suggested in the labeling.

Mr. Ribicoff said that the experience of FDA in administering the insulin and antibiotic sections of the law, both of which require proof of efficacy, shows that a doctor will not be denied a choice between a number of effective drugs.

Provisions Fully Endorsed

"We fully endorse the provisions of S 1552 requiring as a condition to the marketing of a new drug that it be shown effective for the uses claimed as well as safe.

"Until such provisions are enacted we will continue to have in the drug field, with respect to therapeutic claims, the principle of caveat emptor—let the buyer beware. This is an archaic philosophy in food and drug law enforcement. It should be discarded."

On the subject of licensing drug manufacturers, the secretary said that he has no objection to the principle of licensing where needed for the protection of the public health.

However, much of the protection to be gained from licensing, he said, will be achieved by the new drug section as it is proposed to be amended and other changes proposed in the law.

If the new drug sections of the law are amended to require a showing of efficacy, he continued, "we will have what amounts to a licensing program for new drugs."

"We will continue, as we have in the past, to insist upon adequate manufacturing facilities and control procedures to assure the safety of each new drug for its intended uses, and the efficacy amendment will enable us to validate claims as to the drugs therapeutic effect prior to its marketing."

As to "old" drugs, he added, there is an alternative approach that would accomplish the same result as licensing. FDA proposes to classify any drug, whether it be a prescription drug or an over-the-counter drug, as adulterated, if it has been prepared in inadequate manufacturing facilities, with inadequate personnel, or without adequate control procedures.

"This combination of determining effectiveness plus assuring quality control by regulation would do as much as general licensing to enable the physician to prescribe with confidence by generic name," Mr. Ribicoff said.

Backs Factory Inspections

The secretary endorsed the provisions of the bill for broadening factory inspection authority, and also made a plea for the right to inspect prescriptions in the hands of pharmacists—an activity strongly opposed by the pharmacy profession and presently denied to FDA.

With respect to nomenclature, the secretary also favored provisions of the bill giving FDA authority to standardize drug names.

He said a plan of the American Medical Association to improve the system of no-

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He Agrees That Drugs Cost Too Much

menclature by having manufacturers voluntarily submit proposed names to a joint committee of the AMA and the United States Pharmacopoeia would not be fuly effective because it depended entirely upon cooperation of drug manufacturers.

He said reform in this field is imperative and "in the interest of better medicine at more reasonable prices, stand-by authority to standardize drug names should exist in this department to be used in the event the voluntary procedure breaks down or fails to provide common names meeting the objectives we seek."

On the matter of patents and the proposal in the bill that the FDA make a determination that a new product has a "significantly greater therapeutic effect" before a patent would be granted, the secretary had the following to say, in part:

The Manufacturer's Responsibility

'Clearly it would be up to the manufacturer of the new drug (or the applicant for a patent) to make this showing. This would be a difficult determination in many cases and in the absence of an adequate showing, our department could not make the desired finding and the Commissioner of Patents would not be able to grant a patent for the drug.

"It should be emphasized that this would not keep a new drug off the market. It could be produced without a patent and could be marketed freely (so long as it met the requirements of the food, drug and cosmetic act) just as hundreds of others non-patented drugs are marketed today.

"The only adverse consequence would be that the firm producing the new drug would not recieve the seven-year monopoly that a patent now confers.

"If this part of the bill is favorably considered, we would request clarification of the concept of 'greater therapeutic effect.'

"We also suggest that the committee might wish to consider modifying this portion of the bill so that the right to a patent would not depend solely upon a finding of significantly greater therapeutic effect but could depend also upon a showing that the new drug has other significant advantages.

"These might include less toxicity, fewer side effects, or greater ease of administration. If the basic principle of this section of the bill is adopted, we recommend that it apply to non-prescription as well as prescription drugs.

"Either the patent proposal in the bill or the broader proposal I am suggesting would vest in our department authority, which I am frank to say, we are not seeking.

"If, in the exercise of this authority, an adverse judgment by the Food & Drug Administration has the effect of keeping a modified drug off the market, I should be opposed to having such authority.

"Because the effect is more limited, however, and would result merely in the denial of a temporary monopoly, we are prepared to accept this responsibility if the congress determines that such a limitation upon patentability is in the public interest."

Mr. Ribicoff concluded by saying that, while endorsing the general approach of S 1552, he feels that a number of other improvements are needed in the field of the food, drug and cosmetic law, and promised to submit recommendations along these lines to congress at the next session.

SOCMA Is Advised

—Continued from page 7

cies and featherbedding by unions were also mentioned.

There is a strong feeling among businessmen, Mr. Hoffman said, that foreign countries "offer more attractive opportunities to capital through more favorable tax treatment and more liberal depreciation policies.

When asked, "From what you have seen so far, how helpful do you expect the policies of the new Administration to be in stimulating business growth and expansion," 55 percent replied "not very helpful."

Thirty-three percent answered "fairly helpful," 11 percent had no opinion and only 1 percent thought the administration's policies would prove "very helpful."

Those polled were also asked, "What steps by the government in Washington do you feel would be most helpful in stimulating the growth of business generally?"

Most frequent answers were:

- Revise taxes, or reduce taxes (45 percent of those polled).
- Encourage a healthy business climate—leave business alone (29 percent).
- Improve depreciation allowances—faster write-off (19 percent).
- Control government spending, balance the budget (19 percent).
- Crack down on labor monopoly—cut out featherbedding (13 percent).

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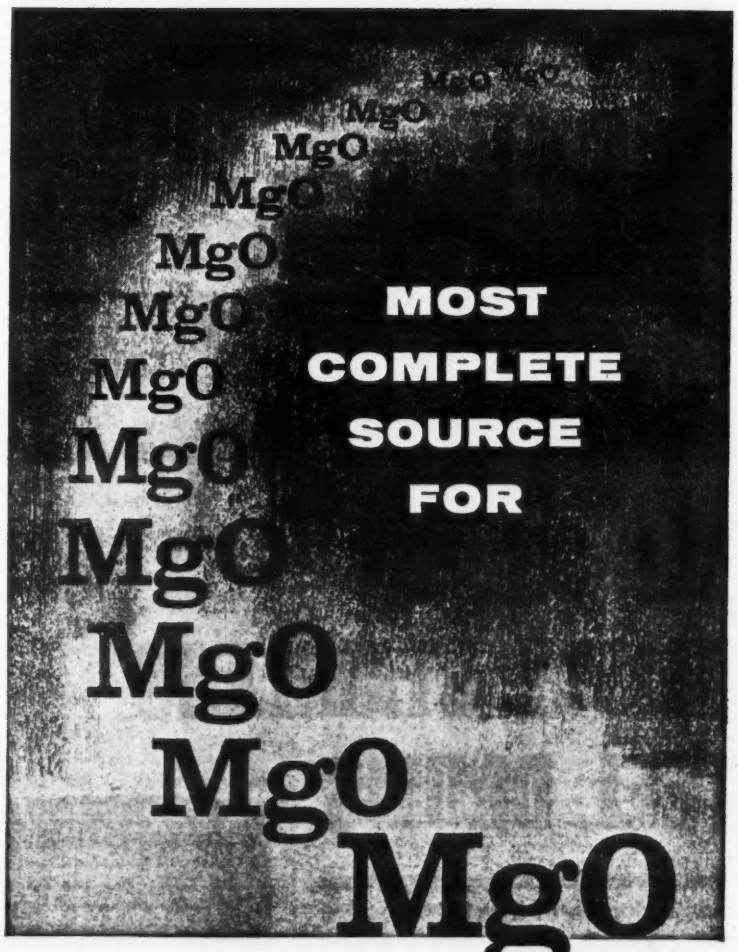

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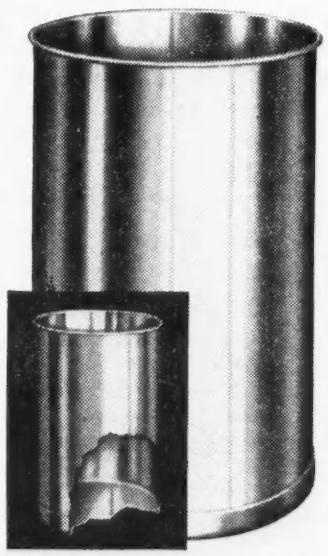

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Smith-Douglass Shipping 'CDP' from Port Arthur

Smith-Douglass Company's "CDP," a defluorinated phosphate food supplement, is now available for truckload and carload shipments from Port Arthur, Tex.

"With this move, Smith-Douglass can more adequately serve the feed industry located west of the Mississippi River with the complementary feed phosphorus supplements, 'CDP' and 'Dikal'," a spokesman says.

"CDP" is produced at Plant City, Fla. "Dikal," the company's dicalcium phosphate product, is turned out at Texas City, Tex.

Electronics: Chemical Mart?

—Continued from page 5

and high-voltage cable and with askarel (chlorinated aromatics) in capacitors."

"If synthetic materials are developed which can be operated at twice the voltage stress now conventional in paper-askarel capacitors," he says, "the material can be sold for at least four times the cost of the paper-askarel combination and probably much more."

He adds that paper-oil insulated cable reaches its top voltage capability at around 400 KV and the high systems voltages now envisioned will require very high voltage cable with electrical insulation having much lower electrical losses.

"Only synthetic materials appear likely to meet this need," the GE man believes.

Sizing Up Cryogenic Gases

Here's the way cryogenic gases shape up to Dr. Howard O. McMahon of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.:

Oxygen—Missiles consume about 2,000 tons of liquid oxygen daily. Steel uses approximately 7,000 tons daily now and may double this consumption figure by 1965.

"In the chemical processing industry, the manufacture of ammonia, methanol, acetylene and oxygenated chemicals at present consumes another 6,000 tons per day."

Nitrogen—Used at the rate of 6,000 tons a day by ammonia producers alone, demand is growing for nitrogen in liquid form as a special refrigerant. If this trend takes hold, it could crack open the food processing and preservation markets.

Hydrogen—Six major hydrogen liquefaction plants are now in operation with a combined capacity of about seventy tons a day. Despite the fact that nuclear energy will eventually be used to power rocket motors, liquid hydrogen's future "seems secure" as a rocket fuel because of its small atomic mass.

Helium—Its use in the future will be restricted to those applications for which it is "uniquely indispensable"—for instance, as a very low temperature refrigeration fluid.

Dr. McMahon also sees these new cryogenics markets opening up for "soft" (tin, lead and indium) and "hard" (columbium, tantalum and vanadium) superconductors:

New Markets for Superconductors

• The cryotron, a switching device which uses the properties of soft conductors, is at the "threshold of commercial application and will almost certainly be adopted by the computer industry within a few years."

• Large-volume magnets for a variety of industrial applications, a development made possible by the recent discovery that a columbium-tin alloy continues to be superconducting in magnetic fields at about 100,000 gauss.

Needed in the field of non-metallic magnetic materials, says Gerard H. Weber, director of the development laboratories for Ferroxcube Corporation of America, Saugerties, N. Y., are highly-purity raw materials with a small particle size.

"Particle size requirements may differ for different raw materials," he adds, "but for the main constituent Fe_2O_3 we would like to work with a fine powder that possesses at least a surface area of 6 m^2/gram."

In the semi-conductor field, which racked up some $560 million in sales in 1960 and is seen hitting the billion-dollar level by '65, the demand is for "pure, perfect, homogenous crystals" of silicon "of the largest size possible." So reports Olaf Lindberg of Westinghouse Electric Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pa.

In sizing up the high vacuum equipment market for chemicals as one of low volume and of good profit, Dean B. Arlidge of Consolidated Vacuum Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., sums it up this way:

"The future trends in the vacuum industry are toward lower ultimate pressures in larger chambers.

"In order to attain these pressures, it is necessary to employ special cleaning fluids, bake the chambers, use cryogenic pumping panels in the chamber walls and employ metal gasketing."

What this boils down to, he says, is an undetermined but profitable, market for chemical specialties.

Obituaries

Frank L. McCartney

Frank L. McCartney, former president of Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., died September 12 in Sarasota, Fla. He was eighty years old.

Mr. McCartney joined Norwich in 1924 and became president in 1938. He retired as president in 1946 and became chairman of the executive committee.

Samuel A. Rosen, sales manager of West Chemical Products, Inc., died September 5, in Allenhurst, N. J. He was seventy-one years old. Mr. Rosen served with the company, as salesman and sales manager, for forty-eight years.

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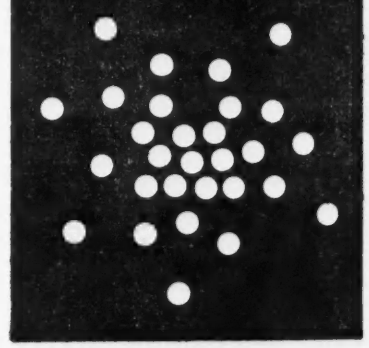

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OPD Reports From Europe

German Drug Men Like Export Road

—*Continued from page 7*

Switzerland, France and Austria. Exports to East European countries now run about 2 percent of the total and are described as "unsatisfactory."

But the rising barriers to exports of drugs prepared for retail sale bothers the drug producers. They note that such administrative barriers exist even among their Common Market fellow-member states. The result is that while "prepared drugs" exports are rising more rapidly than "unprepared", even the prepared specialty preparations are being shipped in a bulk form requiring some packaging or processing in the market country.

With total drug exports rising by 17 percent prepared specialty product sales were up 22 percent in the first half to $49 million, accounting for 60 percent of the total, with unprepared pharmaceuticals up only 8 percent to $22 million. Alkaloid drug products rose 17.3 percent to a shade over $7.2 million.

Imports of drug specialities, which rose by 50 percent in 1960 due to shipments made in advance of an increase in German tariffs for countries outside the Common Market, were practically unchanged in the first half of 1961 at around $22.1 million. In the first five months, almost a third of these imports were accounted for by Swiss producers and US firms. Fastest rising exporter into Germany is France, with 1961 sales so far up 65 percent in 1960.

But rising drug business in Asia and Africa is hardly a real counter to pressure on prices and declining exports for chemicals generally. The chemical industry group notes that the price index for the first quarter of 1961 was 105 (1950 equals 100), and this fell in the second quarter to 104 and the July average is reported to be 103.

The strongest price pressure has been concentrated on industrial organic chemicals, with German officials citing world overcapacity in some petrochemical products. So far in 1961 the index for organic chemicals has dropped three points to 102 in June. The index for consumer chemical products has been hit even harder and stands two points below the 1950 100 index level.

While the general growth rate is slowing, the association notes that there are substantial differences in rates between major chemical categories. Inorganic industrial chemicals rose by only 3 percent in production indexes during the first six months while organic production was rising 6 percent. And the "investment goods" category, which includes plastics, was up 9 percent over the first half of 1960 on the production index.

Chemical Business Gains

—*Continued from page 3*

below those of the same quarter last year in spite of a larger sales volume. Second quarter profits on sales of $3,339 million of basic chemicals were reported at $284 million.

In the first quarter profits amounted to $226 million on $3,037 million of sales, while in the second quarter last year profits were $302 million on $3,315 million of sales.

Drugs sales profits amounted to $91 million in the second quarter, $96 million in the first quarter and $86 million in the second quarter last year. Drug sales were $1,007 million in the second quarter $1,020 million in the first quarter and $947 million in the second quarter last year.

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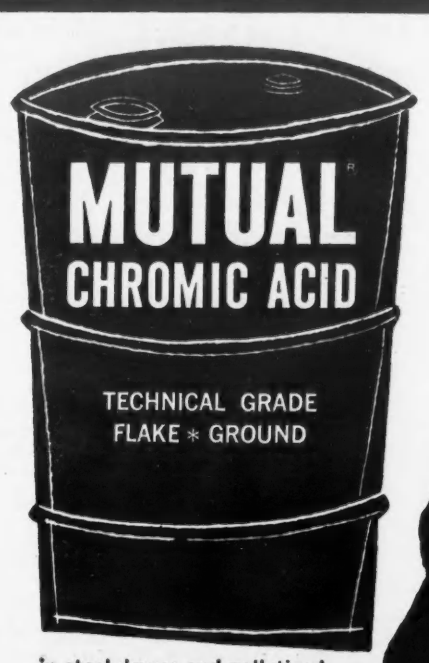

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Agricultural Chemicals

Phosphate Build-Up Is Continuing; But At a Very Much Slower Pace

Continuing the trend set last year, confident phosphate fertilizer producers are moving ahead with plant expansions. Although well below the record-setting pace of 1960, the capacity gains are nonetheless significant. Thus far this year three companies have announced plans to add to their triple superphosphate, phosphoric acid or di-ammonium phosphate production. Two of the companies slate expansions which will boost the industry's phosphate output by 800,000 tons, while the third company's growth has already been accomplished by acquisition of an established fertilizer company plus the purchase and lease of proved phosphate reserves. By comparison, in 1960 phosphate fertilizer potential was boosted 2.7 million tons by the efforts of fourteen producers.

Counter to the bullish optimism evidenced by these producers is the opinion of some observers that the accelerated growth rate in phosphates is leading to an over-capacity situation. In reply to this charge other sources point out that the expansions in phosphate are nothing more than attempt to keep up with the projected growth rate for the fertilizer industry.

As against a total primary nutrient consumption in 1970 predicted to be 10.7 to 11 million tons, consumption in 1958-59 was only 7.4 million tons, of which phosphates accounted for 2.5 million tons, with nitrogen and potash making up the balance.

Boom in Nitrogen, Potash

In further justifying phosphate expansion, industry sources argue that the boom in nitrogen plant construction and the discovery of new potash deposits in recent years has left phosphates lagging behind in the race to maintain the traditional 1:1:1 ratio in fertilizer formulations.

Rapid growth in single super, triple superphosphate and phosphoric acid facilities is not stimulating a similar expansion pace in phosphate rock mining, however. In fact, trade sources indicate that currently operating mines are entirely capable of supplying the influx of new phosphate plants.

What phosphate rock miners are engaged in, however, is a study of rationalization, or reduction of costs. Since more than half of the price of phosphate rock represents transportation, many companies are concentrating their efforts on cutting traffic costs.

Most phosphate rock is shipped by rail from Florida to processing plants around the country. As an alternative, transport via water has been suggested as a means of cutting costs. This, of course, would involve building terminal storage centers, initiating new loading and handling methods and joint barge-rail and barge-truck arrangements representing large initial capital investments.

For this reason and the natural hesitancy in changing over from proved transportation methods, rock mining companies have not advanced the water shipment idea beyond the study stage.

Price Trends

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Reduced
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Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 16, 1960
110.18	110.18	110.18	111.14

For Current Prices See Page 11

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—Fertilizer grade ammonia, currently at a discounted price of $84 a ton, is scheduled to return its pre-seasonal price of $92 a ton on October 1.

Ammonium Sulfate — Some fertilizer sales for Fall planting has moved the market from its late-summer doldrums. Prices at $32 a ton are unchanged from a year earlier.

Imports of ammonium sulfate in July hit 14,230 tons, reports the Census Bureau, down about 4,000 tons from a month earlier. The bulk of the imports originated in Canada (5,938 tons) and Belgium (5,190 tons). West Germany accounted for 3,102 tons.

Potash—Potassium muriate is newly quoted at 36c. per unit K_2O for standard material and 39c. per unit for granular. This represents an increase of 1c. per unit over the pre-September 1 listings.

Bagged granular is now at $28.40 a ton.

Prices quoted apply to material contracted before June 30, 1961. An additional 2c. a unit is charged for material ordered after that date.

Potassium sulfate is unchanged at 65.5c. a unit and is scheduled to go to 70.5c. a unit on October 1.

Animal Proteins—Special Belgium import duties on fishmeal and feedstuffs containing fishmeal have been slashed 50 percent. Effective date was July 25.

Items effected, and their new duties follow. Weight refers to kgm., and duties are noted in Belgium france (US $0.02):

Fishmeal and powder—1 franc; feedstuffs containing fishmeal or powder, of which the gross protein content amounts to 15 percent or less—0.10 franc; of which the gross protein content to more than 15 percent, but not more than 25 percent—0.75 franc; of which the gross protein content amounts to more than 25 percent—1 franc.

When the special duties were imposed in March, imports of fishmeal into Belgium dropped sharply. Now with the reduced duties in effect, imports are expected to rise.

Farm Chemical Imports: July

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of Census indicating volume of imports of agricultural chemicals for July and June, 1961. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. All figures are in short tons.

	June	*July*
Ammonium nitrate (over 32 percent N)	23,001	12,322
Ammonium nitrate (32 percent N or less)	—[1]	1,102
Ammonium phosphate	4,519	11,194
Ammonium sulfate	13,623	14,230
Calcium cyanamide	1,972	3,031
Castor bean pomace	—[1]	—[1]
Dried blood	521	439
Fishmeal and scrap	1,265	1,745
Guano	—[1]	14
Nitrogen Solutions	7,522	2,680
Peatmoss (fert. grade)	24,183	20,532
Phosphates, crude[2]	10,471	14,910
Potassium chloride, crude	4,465	2,245
Potassium nitrate, crude	75	13
Potassium sulfate, crude	4,429	286
Sodium nitrate, crude and refined	47,700	34,172
Urea	7,219	7,818

[1] Not reported.
[2] Including apatite and phosphate rock.

Ethylene: East Coast Is Beckoning Oil Refiners to Install New Capacity

With enough refinery gas available to turn out 1.5 billion pounds of ethylene annually—versus in-place and scheduled capacity totaling 400 million pounds—the likelihood of the first local move into vinyl chloride monomer and an increasingly favorable economic climate, the East Coast obviously invites new production of the kingpin organic chemical. So far, only two of the firms that have come to this conclusion have acted on it; the one is expanding its existing facility by 35 percent, the other is due on stream shortly with a 225-million-pound-a-year plant. But at least two other oil refiners might easily announce ethylene ventures tomorrow.

Any oil refiner in the area whose refinery capacity is in the vicinity of 75,000 barrels of crude per day, is, of course, a potential ethylene producer. And in New Jersey alone, there are four refineries this size or larger—located at Perth Amboy (115,500 barrels of crude per day), Paulsboro (87,000), Westville (75,000) and Sewaren (71,250).

Delaware and Pennsylvania

Across the river in Delaware, there is another refinery (150,000) in this category and three more in Pennsylvania, two at Philadelphia (154,000 and 192,000 barrels per day, respectively) and one at Marcus Hook (140,000).

Total refinery capacity in the three states, excluding the two refineries which are already supplying ethylene feedstock (these are not mentioned above) comes to 832,750 barrels per day. Figuring 75,000 barrels per day capacity is equivalent to 100 million pounds of ethylene annually, this would permit ethylene output of 1.1 billion pounds.

In addition to the abundance of relatively cheap refinery gas already available here, there is also the possibility of getting cheap liquid feedstock from Europe, provided the Kennedy administration lifts now tough import restrictions. (The Kennedy foreign trade policy reportedly calls for a rapid move toward freer trade.)

Other factors also support an ethylene capacity build-up on the East Coast. The majority of US plastic converters are located in this area and plastics producers with local plants would naturally have all the customer service advantages.

Proximity to Markets

Furthermore, one-third of the nation's population is concentrated here as well as a large segment of chemical-consuming industry.

Finally, there would be a large transportation advantage over the Gulf and, as freight costs rise, this will become an even greater consideration.

A pipeline network in heavily populated New Jersey would be impractical, of course, but to surmount this one obstacle, the current producer there is effectively demonstrating the feasibility of tanktruck shipment.

Since last April, the firm has been transporting ethylene from an affiliated Canadian facility in a 30,000-pound refrigerated trailer.

The recent purchase of a New York vinyl plastics maker by a leading oil refiner opens the door to the first vinyl chloride monomer unit in the East. After this, some sources say, back-integration to ethylene would be a natural. Added to this is the fact that the firm is the second largest oil refiner on the coast, discounting the one firm that is already in ethylene production.

It's generally felt that the next ethylene venture on the East Coast will be in the vicinity of 250 million to 300 million pounds a year and that the most logical entrant will be among the three biggest oil refiners. It's certain, though, that every refiner in the area will, as a routine matter, reappraise the market situation at frequent intervals.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 16, 1960
130.02	130.02	130.10	131.20

For Current Prices See Page 11

Adipic Acid—Prices for adipic acid were recently cut 3¼c. a pound (approximately 10 percent), to 29c. a pound in car- or truckload lots. In announcing the change, the initiating firm said that it expected the lower schedule to accelerate the trend toward use of adipic as a chemical intermediate.

The reduction follows by two months a leading chemical firm's disclosure that it is putting up an adipic acid facility at Louisville, Ky.

The firm failed to say what its capacity will be, but trade sources figure that it will be in the vicinity of 20 million pounds a year.

When completed in late summer of 1962, the new plant will boost industry capacity to 420 million pounds annually. Based on consumption of 325 million pounds in 1960, this would add considerably to an already large surplus.

Obviously, then, development of new applications must be encouraged to insure continued growth and market stability. This is the aim of the lower prices, reportedly.

Chloroacetic Acid — July imports of chloroacetic acid and anhydride totaled 672,800 pounds, valued at $102,408 and dutied at $8,408, the Commerce department reports.

Shipping here were: West Germany 271,800 pounds, valued at $37,716 and dutied at $3,397; France 225,000 pounds, valued at $36,873 and dutied at $2,812; The Nederlands 136,000 pounds, valued at $21,248 and dutied at $1,699; and Canada 40,000 pounds, valued at $6,571 and dutied at $500.

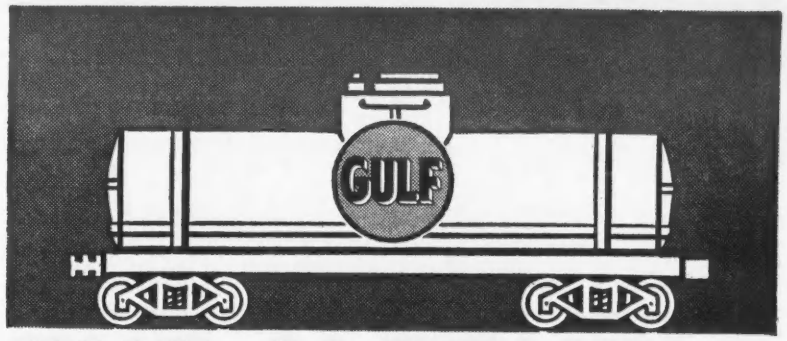
In 1960, the same four countries shipped 11,194,864 pounds of the chemicals here, thereby causing domestic manufacturers some concern.

The sole Canadian manufacturer of monochloroacetic acid is also alarmed by the European competition. Early last month, the firm halted production at its 4-million-pound-a-year facility, following the awarding of contracts to foreign pro-

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: July

Imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for June and July, 1961, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		July	June
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	907,960	1,307,627
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	6,650	79,250
Amyl hexyl, propyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	0	0
Carbon tetrachloride	lbs.	426,380	315,562
Chloroacetic acid and anhydride	lbs.	672,800	648,583
Ethyl alcohol	gals.	900,000	2,750,000
Formic acid and anhydride	lbs.	181,811	134,362
Furfural	lbs.	1,781,000	1,780,000
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	3,073,828	1,410,008
Refined	lbs.	0	42,000
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	61,404	68,183
Perchloroethylene	lbs.	2,060,616	2,028,540
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	0	0
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	3,291,978	2,953,050
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	3,862,666	3,430,056



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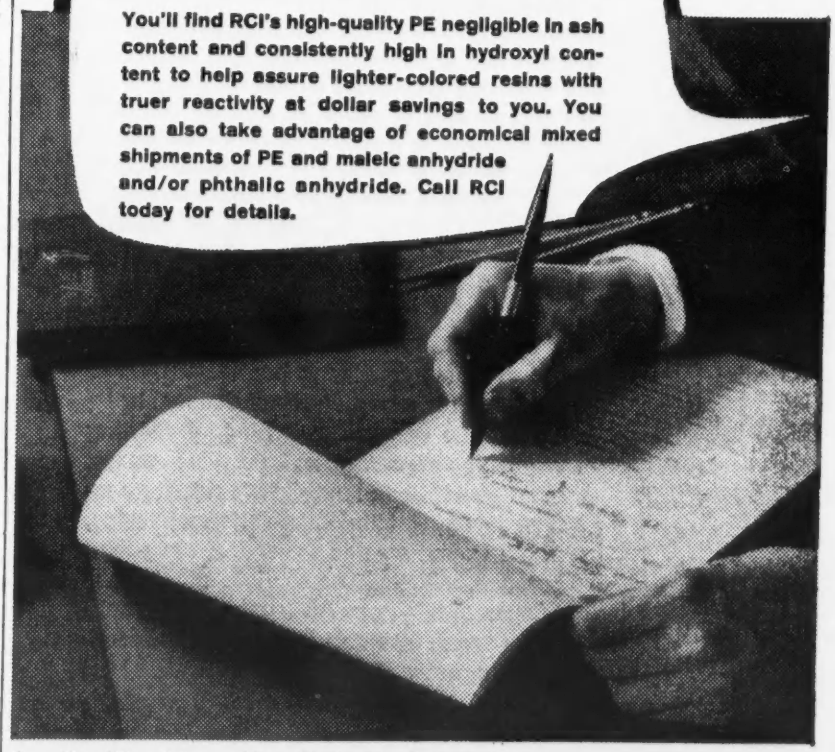
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Aliphatic Organics

ducers for the supply of two new 2-4-D plants in the western part of the country.

Ethyl Alcohol—In July, for a second month in a row, there were no imports of ethyl alcohol. Commerce department statistics show, however, that 900,000 gallons were withdrawn from bonded warehouses at Philadelphia.

This material, of Brazilian origin, was valued at $180,000 and dutied at $67,500, reportedly. It is a relatively small quantity when compared with the 2.5 million gallons taken from bond in June, also at Philadelphia.

Exports of ethanol in July totaled 4,076 gallons, after hitting 5.7 million a month earlier.

Glycerine—For the first seven months of the year, production of crude and synthetic glycerine amounted to 162,000,000 pounds, while disappearance was 156,200,000. In the comparable period of '60, output was 178,400,000 pounds and disappearance, 162,600,000.

Stocks on August 1 this year totaled 64,300,000 pounds, which compares with 47,000,000 pounds last. (It should be pointed out, however, that the carryover of inventories into 1961 was approximately 18 million pounds higher than that of 1960).

Seven-month import total was 11 million pounds this year, 6.4 million last. Export totals were, respectively, 8.8 and 13.4 million. This unfavorable trade balance—at least for US manufacturers—has helped, of course to depress the local market.

Methylene Chloride—A major producer announced a price advance of ½c. a pound for methylene chloride last Friday (September 15).

Under the new schedule, the tankcar price (4,000 gallons minimum) is 11¾c. a pound; the tank transport (2,000 gallons minimum) is 12c. a pound; and mixed car—or truckloads of 600-pound drums, 13c. a pound.

In announcing the higher prices, the firm stated that its action was a move toward more realistic price levels, following the 1c. reduction early in the year.

Much the same explanation is given for the upcoming increase in trichloroethylene prices.

Molasses—Molasses used in the production of distilled spirits (including industrial alcohol) amounted to 300,000 wine gallons in June. This was 65 percent less than that used in May and 96 percent less than that used in June 1960. It was also the lowest monthly usage of molasses in the production of distilled spirits in the past 10 years.

Molasses used for this purpose during the first six months of 1961 totaled 7 million gallons, compared with 32 million

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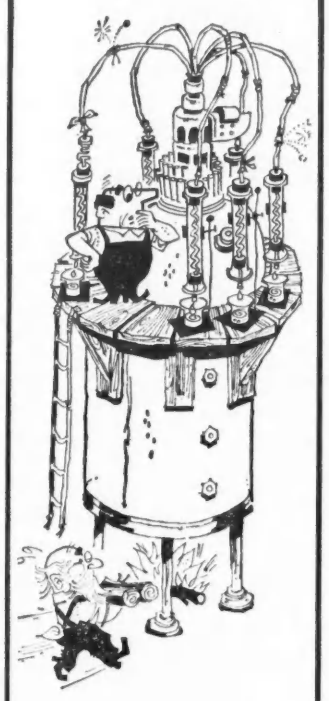

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Aliphatic Organics

in the same period a year earlier, the Internal Revenue Service reports.

Perchloroethylene — Imports of perchloroethylene in July totaled 2,060,616 pounds, valued at $159,264 and dutied at $9,556. Shipping here were: France 1,529,536 pounds, valued at $118,610 and dutied at $7,117; Belgium 220,460 pounds, valued at $15,600 and dutied at $936; Japan 175,700 pounds, valued at $11,708 and dutied at $702; and Canada, 134,290 pounds, valued at $13,346 and dutied at $801.

Seasonal rise in demand for perchloroethylene by dry cleaning establishments that use the solvent is expectd shortly. Market is, of course, competitive.

Trichloroethylene — July imports of trichloroethylene were 3,291,978 pounds, valued at $211,866 and dutied at $15,889, according to statistics released last week by the Commerce department.

On the shippers' roster were: United Kingdom 2,163,168 pounds, valued at $134,533 and dutied at $10,090; West Germany 656,043 pounds, valued at $37,941 and dutied at $2,846; Italy 230,959 pounds, valued at $16,141 and dutied at $1,210; France 118,808 pounds, valued at $8,640 and dutied at $647; and Canada 123,000 pounds, valued at $14,611 and dutied at $1,096.

The question is now: will imports of trichlor increase following the posting of a higher schedule by domestic producers of the solvent on October 1.

Most observers answer negatively. In fact, there are good indications that foreign manufacturers have been anxious to hike prices and will welcome the opportunity to do so now. If this happens, there should be little if any increase in the existing spread between domestic and imported prices.

GSA Eyes Tin Market

—Continued from page 5

Grade C bids must be for the full quantity offered, approximately seventeen long tons. All the pig tin meets the stockpile specifications for these grades.

Sealed or telegraphic bids for this fourth sale will be accepted until 11 a.m., EDT, September 26, 1961, and successful bidders will be notified by telegram on the same day.

Copies of the Invitations for bids may be obtained from, and any inquiries concerning the offering may be addressed to, the Chief, Industry Branch, Project Administration Division, Defense Materials Service, General Service Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Meanwhile, reports emanating from Kuala Lumpur indicate that the Malayan government is upset by the US plan to put 50,000 tons of tin on the market. Authorities there say neither they nor the International Tin Council were consulted about the GSA proposal.

The Malayans are understood to be taking a "serious view" of the situation, for they feel that the results will have a considerable effect on the economy of their country.

Chemical Money

—Continued from page 7

to $34.5 billion, about 3 percent below those reported for 1960 and unchanged from the investment indicated in the March and June surveys.

The first half expenditures were less than earlier projected, and there was a tendency to raise anticipations in the final six months.

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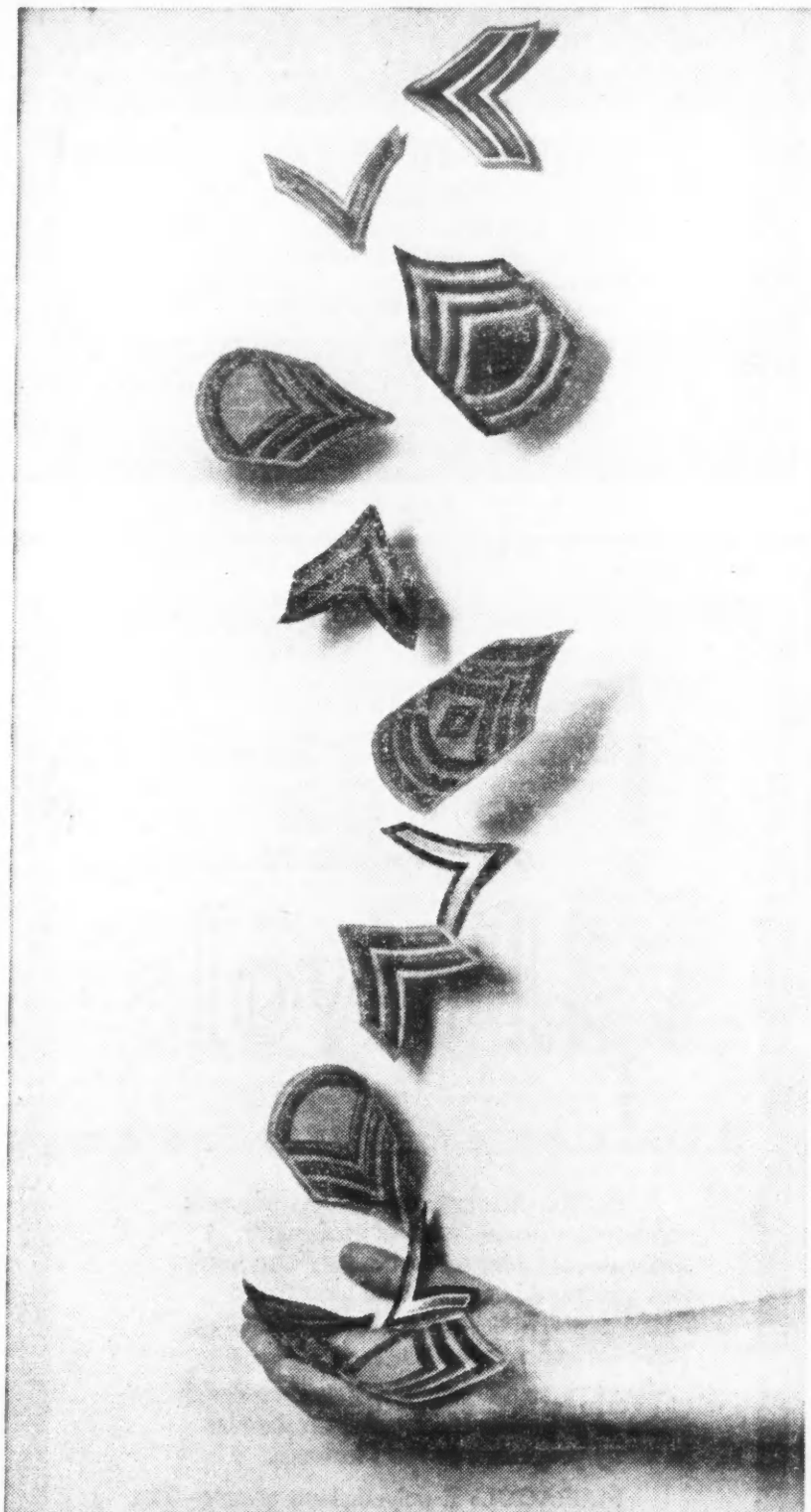

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Coal Chemicals

Dynamic demand paces the p-xylene market. Latest indication of worldwide requirements comes from Japan where a major oil company there has contracted to buy 44 million pounds of p-xylene from a US firm over a two-year period. First shipment is slated for delivery late this year at a price slightly above domestic Japanese quotations. The p-xylene is destined for terephthalic acid output thence into polyester film and fiber. Europe, too, displays urgent need for p-xylene. Earlier this year an unnamed European buyer contracted to buy the entire plant output, estimated at 15 million pounds, of a US p-xylene facility not yet built. Due on stream early next year the p-xylene facility is now building at Corpus Christi.

To meet surging demand US producers are embarking on major capacity expansions. From a total plant potential of 205 million pounds in 1960, p-xylene capacity is expected to soar 62 percent higher to a capacity of 325 million pounds by January of next year.

In the markets: Sustained drive of steel rate, although slowed in recent weeks, is encouraging to producers of cokeoven co-products; cresylic acid remains tight with domestic and export demand at a gratifying volume; naphthalene continues to edge toward a supply/demand balance; phenol is well sustained by phenolic resins demand; pyridine remains short; phthalic is still long; and styrene demand is satisfactory.

Sustaining an upward drive, production of steel in the week ended September 9 rose 0.1 percent.

Production was 2,032,000 net tons.

Based on assumed 1961 steel capacity, rate of production for the week was 70.4 percent.

Total production through September 9 for the year was 14.6 percent behind the total output in the comparable 36 week period last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 16, 1960
119.85	119.85	119.86	118.28

For Current Prices See Page 11

Basic Products

Cresylic Acid—Domestic demand for cresylic acid is well sustained according to trade reports.

Cresylic is moving well into tricresyl phosphate production and phenolic resins on a volume basis.

Supply remains tight.

Customers are pressuring producers for supply, but on the whole are managing to acquire needs albeit with difficulty.

Price is firm on the basis of tight supply.

The export picture is favorable for producers.

In fact, it's reported that most cresylic producers involved in export trade are fully committed for the balance of the year and are unable to accommodate new volume orders.

Japan continues to take volume US shipments while demand from Europe continues heavy.

July exports to all countries of cresylic acid and cresols boomed up to 2.1 million pounds after registering somewhat over 900,000 pounds in June.

Exports for the year through July ran 92 percent ahead of the same period last year. Through the first seven months of 1961 14.6 million pounds were exported as against 7.6 million in January-July of 1960.

Naphthalene—Continuing long supply position of phthalic leads some observers to believe that naphthalene supply, if not ample, is at least coming slowly back into balance.

Import material continues to be available at the current price of 7 to 7½c. per pound.

Potential petroleum naphthalene capacity is now 575 million pounds, not 525 million as stated in this column last week.

One petroleum unit is operating satisfactorily now, and another, building at Delaware City, Del., is on schedule and slated to be unveiled December 1. A joint-venture of a chemical and an oil company, the unit is rated at 100 million pounds. On the drawing boards is another unit, planned by the two companies for West Coast operation. As yet ground has not been broken for the California facility according to trade sources.

Naphthalene imports were cut back in July to 8.7 million pounds after June imports of 14.9 million pounds.

Value of July's arrivals was placed at $837,887, or a unit value of 9.6c.

Major shipments arrived from:

W. Germany—2,915,244 pounds valued at $265,639. Bulk of material landed in Philadelphia with other shipments arriving in New York and Boston. Average price per pound—9.1c.

Belgium—1,397,145 pounds valued at $169,998. New York and Philadelphia took most of the shipment with a lesser amount arriving at Boston. Average price per pound—12.2c.

Poland—1,088,969 pounds valued at $105,086 arrived in New York. Average price per pound—9.7c.

The Netherlands—988,708 pounds valued at $115,030 arrived in New York. Average price per pound—11.6c.

UK—860,026 pounds valued at $55,903. Bulk of material arrived at New York and Boston with Philadelphia taking a smaller volume. Average price per pound—6.5c.

USSR—762,469 pounds valued at $53,609 arrived in Philadelphia. Average price per pound—7c.

Czechoslovakia—654,213 pounds valued at $71,220 arrived at Philadelphia. Average price per pound—11c.

Canada—56,040 pounds valued at $3,402 arrived in Detroit.

Phenol—Sales volume for synthetic and natural phenol is proving gratifying to producers according to latest reports.

Revived resins business is held accountable for the resurgence.

Phenol production, after a poor start compared to 1960, is moving upward.

Output through June was 382.5 million pounds only 7.1 million pounds behind last year's pace through the first half.

Although government and trade sources estimate 1961 phenol production at 730 million pounds, it appears now that this figure will be exceeded by about 5 percent.

Pyridine—Japanese trade sources reveal that country is facing a pyridine shortage.

Domestic Japanese production is 6 to 7 metric tons per month as against demand of over 20 tons. It's estimated that Japanese tar producers' output of pyridine

Aromatic Chemicals Foreign Trade: July

Following statistics are compiled from Census Bureau reports.

		July 1961	*July* 1960	*First Seven Months* 1961	*First Seven Months* 1960
EXPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	3,350,159	1,453,297	23,679,806	12,685,123
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	69,911	31,770	190,082	287,400
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	10,035	11,062	69,782	35,559
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	2,098,844	533,262	14,621,374	7,563,942
Phenol	lbs.	3,782,208	4,578,497	18,596,639	23,825,530
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	240,014	1,878,553	15,054,445	11,786,890
Styrene monomer	lbs.	20,237,163	19,762,045	77,943,453	79,719,647
Toluene	gals.	7,272,322	4,299,555	23,976,652	31,922,700
IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	.....	910,962	9,251,162	22,347,511
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	1,846,252	5,245,486	21,134,764	22,594,218
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	62,594	87,074	457,054	779,147
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.	lbs.	8,722,841	2,002,892	69,947,025	23,224,566

Coal Chemicals

cannot be expanded much beyond 10 tons per month for the balance of the year.

Until recently imports from USSR and W. Germany helped to close the gap but a shortage in these countries has now resulted in higher prices when material is available.

Japanese surfactant manufacturers are reported employing other chemicals in an effort to keep costs down.

In the US, pyridine is also short. Domestic prices, although not as high as last year when spot shipments were almost double contract price, are still bringing a premium of approximately 80 percent over domestic contract quotations.

p-Xylene—A US tar company has landed a two year contract to sell 44 million pounds of p-xylene to a Japanese oil company.

Reason for the sale is the Japanese company's doubling of terephthalic acid capicity from 55,125 pounds per month to 110,250 pounds.

Although the Japanese firm can produce 5.5 million pounds of p-xylene monthly, the import commitment is necessary to supply enough raw material for the terephahalic expansion.

Price of the contracted import material is reported to be slightly above Japanese domestic prices. First delivery is slated for the end of the year.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Imports of acetanilide for non-medicinal purposes totaled 339,281 pounds in July, up from June's 117,108 pounds.

Value of July arrivals was $126,173.

Major shipments arrived from:

UK—291,693 pounds valued at $76,705. Bulk of material arrived in New Orleans.

Switzerland—26,000 pounds valued at $19,292 arrived in New York.

W. Germany—21,411 pounds valued at $29,991 arrived in New York and Philadelphia.

Phthalic Anhydride—Approaching the fourth quarter producers are expressing a mild degree of pessimism.

Supply continues on the long side, observers report.

Demand remains sluggish.

Consumers are taking advantage of the oversupply situation by keeping low inventories and buying on a hand to mouth basis.

Another factor uppermost in producers' thinking is the current knot in auto contract talks.

Then, too, there is the upcoming deluge of new phthalic capacity.

This year alone new plant announcements total 105 million pounds, almost one-quarter of 1960 production.

Phthalic anhydride imports in July totaled 551,370 pounds valued at $110,274, or 20c. per pound.

June's imports were twice as large as July's arrivals.

Major shipments arriving in July originated in:

Italy—330,690 pounds arrived in Boston valued at $66,138. Average price per pound—20c.

Denmark—220,680 pounds arrived in Boston valued at $44,136. Average price per pound—20c.

Styrene Monomer—Demand is deemed very good by major producers.

Supply remains adequate for all needs.

Only threat to the market now appears to be auto shutdown imposed by the impasse in contract talks. If shutdowns spread and are prolonged, sources say, then the effects will eventually back up to styrene producers.

Styrene price remains firm. Fourth

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended September 9, were as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	607,682
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	25,366,619
Benzene	gals.	2,786,165
Coaltar	gals.	14,055,948
Crude chemical oil	gals.	550,353
Solvent naphtha	gals.	91,726
Toluene	gals.	619,148
Xylene	gals.	171,986

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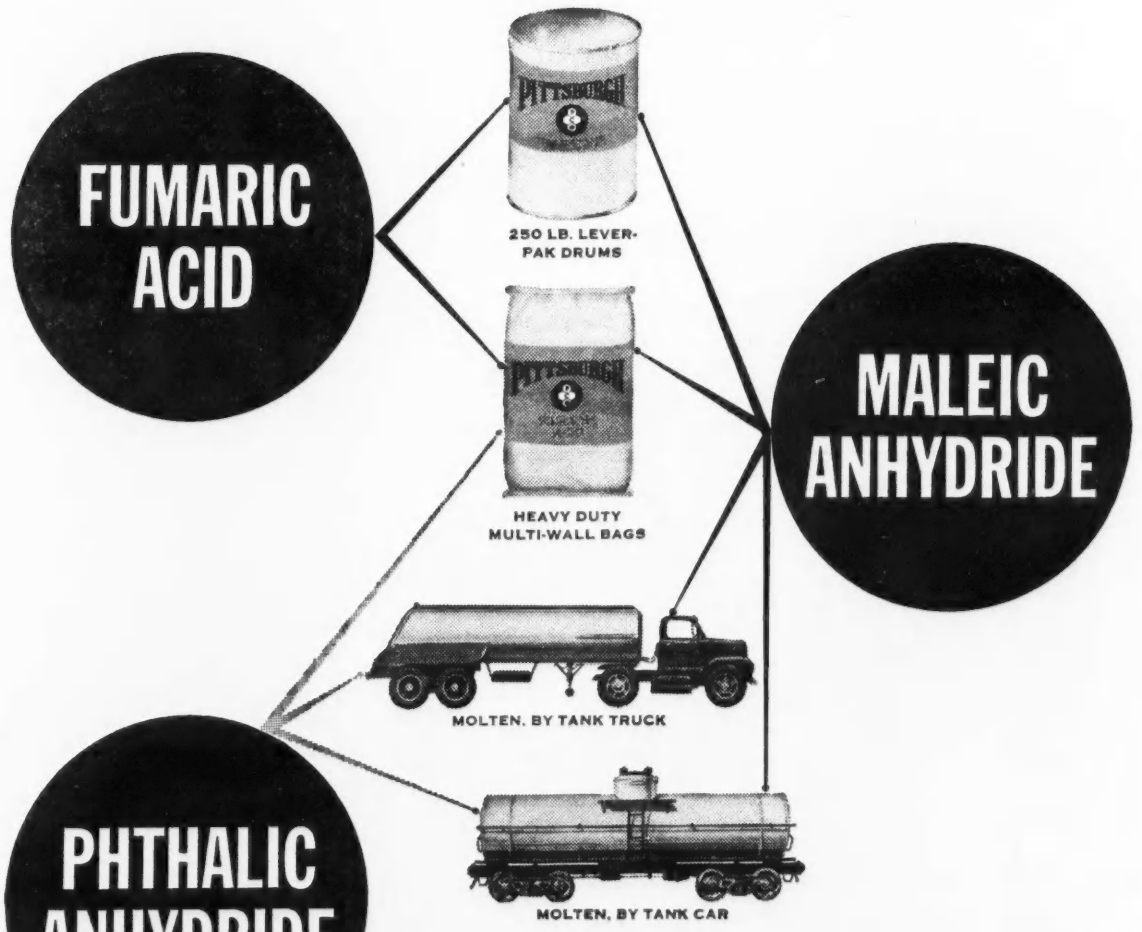

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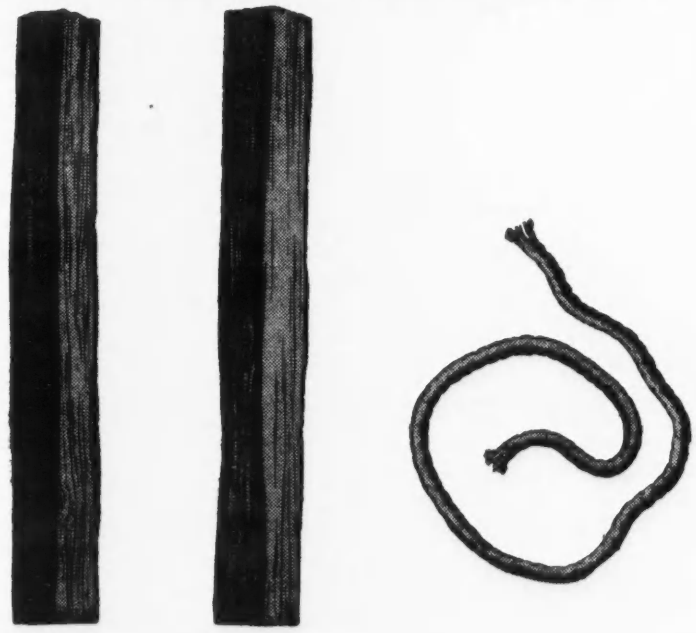

PUZZLE

???????????????

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USS Chemicals
TRADEMARK

Coal Chemicals

quarter escalation price change is due soon and trade sources indicate there will be a slight upward movement of price although the exact figure is not yet known.

Styrene exports in July totaled 20.2 million pounds valued at $2,427,626, greatest volume this year since February when 24.7 million pounds left US ports.

Once again the Netherlands leads as the best customer with 13,464,036 pounds valued at $1,542,962 leaving the Galveston Tariff Commission district for the lowlands.

Of the 80 million pounds of styrene exported through July, the Netherlands accounted for 50 million pounds with a value of $5,896,557.

Other major shipments in July were destined for:

France — 3,451,565 pounds valued at $378,295.

Mexico — 899,837 pounds valued at $99,741.

India—765,060 pounds valued at $97,468.

Brazil — 678,550 pounds valued at $86,280.

Argentina—594,655 pounds valued at $75,863.

Stauffer's Anderson Unit Offers Vanadium Compounds

Anderson Chemical Division of Stauffer Chemical Company, is now producing pilot plant quantities of vanadium trichloride and vanadium tetrachloride.

The trichloride is available as a free-flowing, deep purple crystalline powder of 98 plus percent purity. The tetrachloride is a dark red brown liquid, of 95 plus percent purity. Both chemicals are being produced at the Weston, Mich. plant.

The Anderson Division is presently producing vanadium oxytrichloride in commercial quantities.

Suggested uses for the two new chlorides include stereospecific polymerization catalysts, organometallic intermediates, and starting materials for high purity metal and intermetallics. Canandium tetrachloride can also be used as a chlorinating agent.

TVA Fertilizer a Target

—Continued from page 3

000 tons of fertilizers costing $25 million. This scale of operations is far in excess of the amount required for education purposes."

The chamber recalls a consultants' report on the distributor demonstration program with TVA fertilizer, released in December, 1957, which questioned the validity of TVA using "educational objectives" as justification for the size of the program. The consultants' observations are equally appropriate today, it is added.

IN EXECUTIVE POST: Gordon Rozand, named director of manufacturing for Cary Chemicals, Inc., East Brunswick, N. J. Aside from manufacturing supervision, Mr. Rozand will handle purchasing and industrial relations activities.

Propane Pipeline Started For Texas Eastman, Phillips

Eastman Kodak Company's Texas Eastman Company division has started construction of a 275-mile pipeline extending from its plant site in Harrison county near Longview, Tex., to the salt dome storage facilities of Phillips Petroleum Company at Clemens Dome near Sweeny, Tex.

The pipeline, to be owned and operated by Texas Eastman Company, will be used to transport propane to its plant site under a long term purchase contract entered into between Texas Eastman and Phillips Petroleum.

Urea Project Progresses

Plans for a $15 million urea venture at Port Dickson, Malaya, are nearing fruition. The country's Minister of Agriculture and cooperatives is now leading a five-man delegation to India to get "final advice" on the awarding of a construction contract. Three firms in Britain, West Germany and Italy have tendered for the project. The plant is expected on stream in two years.

Mint Oils

—Continued from page 4

mint in Washington is nearly completed and conditions have been favorable for the development of the second cutting. Wet weather had delayed harvest in Michigan and reduced yields. Rust has been a problem is Indiana and excessive rains have made curing difficult. Many growers were expected to begin their second cutting after Labor Day.

See page 130 — 1961 Materials Catalog
See page 63 — 1962 Chemical Week Buyers Issue

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Manufacturers of vitamin A followed a competitor's lead and early last week posted all liquid forms of the chemical at 7 cents per million units and all dry forms at 9½ cents per million units. The reductions—2½ cents and 3½ cents, respectively—stemmed from improved manufacturing techniques and subsequent economies, the initiating firm said, and no one in the trade questioned this explanation. Unlike markets for practically all other vitamins, "A" has been exceptionally stable.

Increasing demand for monosodium glutamate—particularly for use in frozen foods—has stirred up a good bit of competition. Result: prices, which were only recently reduced, are going lower all the time. Against the official $1.02 a pound, trading levels are rumored to be as low as 85 cents.

A leading drug maker reports that it will be ready to market a measles vaccine early in 1962—in time to reduce the onslaught of the disease expected the following year, which science has marked for the triennial peak.

The vaccine, discovered by Dr. John F. Enders of Harvard University, is made of weakened live measles vaccine. In initial tests, it was found to have disturbing side-effects—a rash almost as bad as the natural measles was accompanied by high fever.

Its almost 100 percent effectiveness spurred investigations, however, and a new method of administration, tried for the first time last week, was developed and found successful. This involves an injection of gamma globulin immediately after the vaccine shot.

The GG injection is known to control side-effects and at the same time keep the vaccine potent, thus alerting the body's defense to produce its own anti-measles antibodies and affording protection from the disease.

Antibiotics—There's not much significantly new in the antibiotics business. As usual, the industry is faced with price weakness on some of the early-developed germ fighters and stiff competition on almost all fronts.

Three of the major producers are also defendants in an antitrust suit, and most everyone in the trade is keeping abreast of an anti-dumping investigation currently being conducted by the Treasury department.

Although there were real doubts that penicillin prices could go lower, they recently did. Current trading levels, reportedly, are: procaine penicillin, $18.50 to $19 per billion units; potassium penicillin, non-sterile, $17.50 to $18, and sterile about $1 per billion units higher.

Streptomycin and DHS were also reduced recently, with the new schedule fairly firm at $28 to $30 a kilo for 100 kilos and lesser lots, respectively.

Helping to soothe harassed producers is the big spurt in demand this year for two of the three antibiotics. The Commerce department notes, for example, that production of penicillin and streptomycin was at an all time quarterly high in the first three months of '61.

The three broad-spectrum antibiotics producers, who were indicted by a New York federal grand jury on August 14, denied the restraint-of-trade charges in court last fortnight. There is no telling how long this case will drag on.

Tetracycline imports from Italy are the subject of the dumping probe initiated several weeks ago. No developments have been reported in the interim.

Ascorbic Acid—July imports of ascorbic acid amounted to 33,731 pounds, valued at $91,458 and dutied at $9,602. Shipping here were Japan, 11,685 pounds valued at $31,571; Italy, 11,023 pounds valued at $32,023; and Denmark, 11,023 pounds, valued at $27,864. (As one will immediately note, there is quite a differential between prices of Italian and Danish material, and this may extend to the domestic marketplace.)

There were also imports of pyridoxine in July, for the first time in several months. Japan shipped in 242 pounds, which was valued at $8,268 and dutied at $868, according to the Commerce department.

Thiamine imports the same month totaled 1,976 pounds and were valued at $15,365 and dutied at $1,613. All of this material also came from Japan.

Aspirin—A firm in Bombay, India, is seeking US financial and technical collaboration in setting up and operating facilities there for the manufacture of salicylic acid, sodium salicylate and aspirin. The potential investor is offered up to 49 percent equity participation and a share in the management.

Existing factory capacity is 60 tons of each product. The firm has received Government of India approval, however, to raise annual capacity to 300 tons each of salicylic acid and sodium salicylate and to 100 tons of aspirin. To complete such an expansion, it is seeking a US investment of from $210,000 to $315,000, which includes the cost of imported machinery.

Demand for the three chemicals in India is said to be growing and no difficulty in marketing a larger output is anticipated (*Foreign Commerce Weekly*).

Codliver Oil—Production of codliver oil still lags behind last year's, according to a British firm, which is reported to be the largest manufacturer of the medicinal in the world. Sales to the British market, however, remain ahead of last year's, the firm says.

"Growing appreciation that codliver oil is not only a vehicle for vitamins A and D, but the residence of other remarkable values" is believed to be the cause of buoyant British sales.

Gelatin—Going into August, gelatin producers held stocks totaling 15,381,000 pounds. This compared with inventories of 15,277,000 (revised) pounds a month earlier and 11,308,000 pounds a year earlier.

Production of gelatin in July, the Commerce department reports, was 2,865,000 pounds, down from 5,066,000 (revised) in June and 3,000,000 in July 1960. Of the total, 2,282,000 pounds were manufactured from hides while the remainder (583,000) was ossein-derived.

Classified by type, output was (in thousands of pounds), edible 1,697; technical 211; pharmaceutical 272; and photographic 685.

Shipments of gelatin in July amounted to 2,761,000 pounds, down from 5,458,000

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 16, 1960
58.88	58.88	59.27	59.93

For Current Prices See Page 11

Drugs and Fine Chemical Imports: July

Imports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for June and July, 1961, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		July	June
Ascorbic acid	lbs.	33,731	27,777
Caffeine	lbs.	175,433	205,027
Camphor, crude	lbs.	0	0
Refined	lbs.	22,300	13,600
Synthetic	lbs.	94,600	95,100
Iodine, crude	lbs.	539,329	231,262
Menthol:			
Natural	lbs.	104,889	94,966
Synthetic	lbs.	16,000	15,613
Pyridoxine	lbs.	242	0
Quinidine and salts	ozs.	132,328	102,154
Saccharine	lbs.	18,714	16,024
Sodium alginate	lbs.	51,595	16,262
Tartaric acid	lbs.	566,731	320,313
Thiamine	lbs.	1,976	5,440
Theobromine	lbs.	8,800	2,200
Vitamins and vitasterols, n.e.c.	lbs.	80,416	80,505

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

(revised) in June and 3,493,000 in June 1960. The total represented (in thousands of pounds): edible 1,646; technical 199; pharmaceutical 122; photographic 794.

Stocks at the end of July, totaling 15,381,000 pounds, broke down this way (in thousands of pounds): edible 8,932; technical 1,141; pharmaceutical 1,640; photographic 3,668.

Menthol—Imports of natural menthol amounted to 104,889 pounds in July. The entire quantity was valued at $565,591 and dutied at $36,710, the Commerce department reports.

Brazil, at the top of the suppliers' roster as usual, accounted for 100,559 pounds, valued at $543,576 and dutied at $35,195. Other suppliers were: West Germany 3,250 pounds, valued at $14,062 and dutied at $1,137; Taiwan 620 pounds, valued at $4,513 and dutied at $252; and Japan 360 pounds, valued at $3,440 and dutied at $126.

Monosodium Glutamate — Monosodium glutamate is acting like a commodity. Prices are being kicked around, reportedly, in what is today an extremely active and competitive market.

One large producer is quoting the chemical at $1.02 a pound for a minimum order of a single, 100-pound drum. A second maker is asking $1.05 a pound for one to nine drums and $1.02 a pound for 10 drums or more.

Trading levels, however, vary even more. A low of 85c. a pound is rumored, but, according to some usually well-informed sources, this is below any price they have thus far encountered.

Although prices may be suffering, demand—and perhaps, profits— isn't. Frozen foods, for example, are consuming increasing quantities of the flavor-enhancing chemical as they, in turn, become more and more popular with homemakers across the country.

Institutional and retail sales are also said to be running into increasing volume.

Two makers of MSG have reportedly quit the market, and if this is true, those that remain are obviously competing vigorously for the extra business.

Another factor that could account for price instability is that some producers of MSG who also turn out erythorbic acid and other chemicals used by the meat industry are trying to sell their whole line of products where possible. And in doing so, reportedly, they've been taking less money for MSG.

Foreign competition, strangely enough, has become less a factor than one might think. Imports for the first five months of '61 amounted to 374,000 pounds, down from 782,000 in the comparable period in '60.

Should this drop of approximately 52 percent prevail for the remainder of the year, volume will not come close to last year's 1.9 million pounds.

There is the threat of greater imports from Japan, of course. But it's rather long distance. A firm there won't be producing MSG via a new and cheap synthesis process for more than a year.

Vitamin A—Producers have revised schedules for vitamin A, in line with that initially posted on September 7.

The new base price for all liquid forms is 7c. per million units, and the new base price of the dry forms is 9½c. per million units. Previous quotations were, respectively, 9½c. and 13c.

In establishing this schedule, a major manufacturer, which introduced its vitamin A in 1950 at 30c. per million units, said that the reductions were the result of economies brought about by advances in manufacturing techniques.

Since the market was very stable at the higher levels, it is logical to assume that firmness can be looked for indefinitely.

Botanicals

Copaiba Balsam — Imports of copaiba balsam in the first quarter of 1961 amounted to 20,000 pounds and were valued at $11,000. This compared with 18,000 pounds and $6,000 in the comparable period of 1960.

Reflecting the higher replacement costs, spot prices this year have been consistently higher than those in '60. In January, the lowest price reported was 65c. a pound—versus 45c. a pound a year earlier—and since June a range of 85c. to 95c. a pound has been quoted.

Gum Arabic—Production of gum arabic, in the Sudan, after a record-breaking crop year ending in the third quarter of 1960, got off to a very slow start in the last quarter of 1960. November and December arrivals were well below average; however, by the close of the quarter arrivals improved substantially, according to Business & Defense Services Administration.

Sales returns for the 1959-'60 Sudanese crop show that the US was, for the first time, the Sudan's largest purchaser of gum arabic, taking some 8,854 tons. This was almost 2,000 tons more than the United Kingdom, which has been traditionally the largest buyer. Total income from the crop by November 15th was $2.1 million.

Total exports of gum arabic from the Sudan in the calendar years 1960 and 1959 were, respectively, 45,455 tons and 39,352 tons.

Papain—Food & Drug Administration detained 7 lots (712 packages) of papain at the Port of New York during the two-week period August 11.

Tolu Balsam — Imports of tolu balsam were only 9,000 pounds, valued at $11,000, in the first quarter of this year. In the comparable period in 1960, volume was 16,000 pounds and the value $33,000.

The decline, which appears to have continued, is primarily a reflection of the shortness of supplies abroad. It has, at any rate, kept spot prices at high levels since last January when the quote was $3.50. It is currently $4 to $4.50. Dealers stocks are reported small.

Salt Water Bill

—Continued from page 7

the house measure with two exceptions: The house bill provided for expenditure of $50 million over a five-year period, and contained no provision dealing with patents.

The bill before the President includes a section taken from the senate version that any patents resulting from the research work shall revert to the government and be available to anyone on a non-exclusive royalty-free license.

It is estimated that of an original appropriation of $10 million in the 1958 saline water law, all but $3 million has been spent in the construction of five demonstration plants now in various stages of progress.

The remaining $3 million will still be available under the new law for building additional plants, according to the senate debate on the report.

DuPont Weighs Plan

—Continued from page 3

make its titanium dioxide debut near Mojave, Calif. (OPD 9/4/61).

The AP&CC unit, already under construction, will have technical assistance from LaPorte Titanium Division of LaPorte Industries, Ltd. Start-up date and cost have not been disclosed.

Trade sources figure US titanium capacity at 633,000 tons. National Lead Company, which is reportedly studying a process similar to duPont's, is the front runner with 275,000 tons of capacity at plants in Sayreville, N.J., and St. Louis, Mo.

DuPont is capable of turning out 45,000 tons a year at New Johnsonville, 55,000 tons at Edge Moor, and 85,000 tons via the conventional process at Baltimore, Md.

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ASSUMES ADDED DUTIES: W. F. Dowling, jr., vice-president, general counsel and secretary of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (USA), Tuckahoe, N. Y., has a new job: secretary-treasurer. Mr. Dowling is also a member of the board of directors.

Drug Items Are Sought By Government of Tunisia

The Tunisian government is in the market for the purchase of more than 300 drug and pharmaceutical items. American suppliers are invited to participate in the bidding scheduled for October 7.

The invitation to bid has been issued by Pharmacie Centrale de Tunisie, Avenue Charles Nicolle, L El Menzah, Tunisia. A copy of the bid in English and a list of the items in French and Latin is available on loan from the Business Service Division, Room 1319, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

Synthetic Rubber Plans

—Continued from page 3

Chemical Corporation and Campagnie de Saint-Gobain.

Its facilities adjoin the French Shell Refinery at Etang de Berre. The concern already produces butadiene-styrene rubber.

In Britain, International Synthetic Rubber Company, Ltd., has agreed to import Firestone Rubber Company's "Diene" synthetic rubber from the US and later to manufacture the product if there is sufficient demand. ISR is a consortium of British rubber companies.

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Drug Industry Welcomes Scrutiny by Public: Dow

The pharmaceutical industry welcomes study of its methods and practices, and believes that drug prescriptions are "one of the biggest bargains we have available to us today." So stockholders of Dow Chemical Company were told at their annual meeting in Midland, Mich., last week.

Referring to present investigations and proposed legislation involving the industry, Kenneth F. Valentine, president of Dow's Pitman-Moore Company division, urged that final judgment of these charges and legislative proposals be withheld until all of the facts are presented.

"Then make your decision on whether or not you are in favor of further governmental controls and drastic changes in an industry which has contributed so much to the health of our nation," he said.

Pitman-Moore is the largest division of Allied Laboratories, which became a part of Dow last December 31 and was introduced to Dow stockholders at the meeting.

Mr. Valentine noted that the per capita expenditure for prescription drugs in the US was only $18 in 1958, compared to $24 for auto repairs, $36 for tobacco products, and $53 for alcoholic beverages.

Measles Vaccine

—Continued from page 4

percent protection from measles in recent epidemics, it is reported.

What few reactions occurred were reportedly very mild—"far less than the usual reactions to smallpox vaccine, which is now routinely given to preschool-age children."

The report calls attention to the seriousness of measles: The disease annually kills more than 4,000 in the US, mostly children—far more than polio—and leaves at least that number with serious permanent mental defects as a result of encephalitis.

Half of the children in the field study were given the attenuated virus-gamma globulin combination, while the others were vaccinated with the more commonly-studied killed vaccine.

"During subsequent measles epidemics" the report states, "not a single child who had received the attenuated vaccine contracted the disease. In contrast, many of the children receiving the killed-virus came down with measles—25 percent of the total in one community and 86 percent in another."

Pfizer, however, working with both live and killed vaccines, emphasizes the latter in its current progress report:

"As a matter of interest, in one approach Pfizer has been perfecting a concentrated killed measles virus vaccine that does not produce any symptoms of the disease in the recipient.

"Pfizer scientists have found that excellent effectiveness can be achieved if the measles virus is chemically concentrated in contrast to the effectiveness of a killed virus which is not concentrated."

Atlantic Likes PVC

—Continued from page 3

cizers and stabilizers. It also embosses and prints the films and sheeting.

From Atlantic's headquarters in Philadelphia, president Henderson Supplee, jr., reports that this move, which represents one of the initial steps in Atlantic's diversification program, will broaden and accelerate the company's participation in the chemical field.

In addition to its basic petroleum business, Atlantic is a producer of anhydrous ammonia and is one of the country's prime manufacturers of synthetic detergents. As part of a joint venture with another major oil company, Atlantic also has under construction a new aromatics plant in Nederland, Texas.

J. P. Frank, president of the Frank corporation, will continue as a director and consultant, and Henry Hilsenroth and Morton Frank, also officers of the firm, will continue in the active management of the company as vice-presidents and directors.

McNeil's Facility Opens

—Continued from page 7

of health sciences at Temple University and former Surgeon General of the US Public Health Service.

"In past generations, the world looked primarily to other countries for leadership and excellence in medical education and research," he said. "That picture has changed. Today our research and educational programs in the health sciences are accorded the highest respect by our colleagues in other countries."

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Thirteen items were reduced in price and two advanced as manufacturers begin heavy production for winter and the Christmas season. Formosan citronella advanced 15 cents per pound and South American petitgrain advanced 15 cents per pound. Sandalwood remains strong and very high priced and there is no real relief in the Indian lemongrass market. Peppermint and spearmint are not substantially weaker even though new crop material is being processed. Large quantities of spearmint oil are expected on spot very shortly, according to reports from essential oil dealers here in the New York area.

Among the items that dropped in price are: amyris, 10 cents per pound; Puerto Rican bay, 25 cents per pound; Brazilian bois de rose, 15 cents per pound; camphor sassafrassy, 3 cents per pound; white camphor, 2 cents per pound; cedarleaf, 20 cents per pound; cedarwood, 15 cents per pound; clove bud, 10 cents per pound; coriander, 50 cents per pound; Mexican distilled lime, 25 cents per pound; West Indian distilled lime, 5 cents per pound; patchouli 60 cents per pound, and clary sage, $1 per pound.

Soap manufacturers in Pakistan are considering organizing a Soap Manufacturers Association in the hope of improving the quality of their soap and finding export markets for it. Pakistan's foreign trade officers have found that firms in New York, Hong Kong, British East Africa, the Sudan and Ethiopia are interested in buying Pakistan soap.

The soap factories in both East and West Pakistan have an annual capacity of some 10,000 tons of toilet soap and 50,000 tons of full-boiled and semi-boiled washing soap. These factories produce more than enough soap to satisfy Pakistan's needs.

Price Trends

Advanced
Citronella, Formosan, 15c. per lb.
Petitgrain, South American, 15c. per lb.

Reduced
Amyris, 10c.per lb.
Bay, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, 25c. per lb.
Bois de Rose, Brazilian, 15c. per lb.
Camphor, sassafrassy, 3c. per lb.
white, 2c. per lb.
Cedarleaf, 20c. per lb.
Cedarwood, 15c. per lb.
Clove bud, 10c. per lb.
Coriander, 50c. per lb.
Lime, Mexican distilled, 25c. per lb.
West Indian distilled, 25c. per lb.
Patchouli, 60c. per lb.
Sage, Clary, $1 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 16, 1960
132.97	143.39	143.48	145.16

For Current Prices See Page 11

Essential Oils

Amyris—From its previous price, $1.50 per pound, amyris oil has dropped to $1.40 per pound.

Bay—Puerto Rican material, 50-55 percent, has dropped from its previous price, $4 per pound, to $3.75 per pound. Dominica material remains at $3.60 per pound.

Bois de Rose — Brazilian material has weakened. From its previous price, $2.05 per pound, it has dropped to $1.90 per pound.

Peruvian material remains at its previously quoted price, $1.65 per pound.

Camphor — Camphor sassafrassy is now available for 32 cents per pound. It has previously been listed at 35 cents per pound.

The white material, which had been listed at 26 cents per pound, can now be bought for as little as 24 cents per pound.

Cananga—One thousand pounds of cananga oil came into the United States in July from Indonesia. The value of this material was $4,440, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Cedarleaf — This material has dropped in price from $3.50 per pound, to $3.30 per pound.

Cedarwood—Material is now selling for little as $1.10 per pound whereas it had been selling for $1.25 per pound.

Citronella — Java-type, which comes from Formosa, which we are henceforth listing as "Formosan," has advanced in price. From its previous 90 cents per pound, it has gone up to $1.05 per pound.

Some essential oil dealers here in the New York area are getting as much as $1.15 for their material.

Ceylon material continues at its previous price, $1.05 per pound.

Clove—British East Africa shipped 20,800 pounds of clove oil to the United States in July. The figures, which indicate that the value of this material was $30,700, are from the Bureau of the Census.

The price of clove bud oil has dropped from $2.65 per pound to $2.55 per pound.

Coriander — From its previous price, $6.25, this material has dropped to $5.75 per pound.

This plant is grown in most parts of the world. Material from Morocco and India is sometimes distilled in the United States. Distillation is also carried on in England, Russia, Poland, Hungary, Holland and France.

Eucalyptus—During the month of July, 10,824 pounds of eucalyptus oil came into the United States from Spain. This material was valued at $3,112, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Fir — Material from Canada continues to be listed at $1.70 per pound.

Lemon—Approximately the same quantity of fresh lemons were exported the first half of this year as were exported the first half of 1960. During the period between January and June of this year, 118,837,097 pounds of lemons were exported as compared with 123,134,071 pounds of lemons exported between January and June of 1960.

These figures are from the Bureau of Census. The department reported that between July and December of 1960, 61,293,716 pounds of fresh lemons were exported.

Lemongrass—No further weakening has been reported in this market.

It is interesting to note that during the month of July, the bulk of lemongrass oil imported into the United States,

Essential Oil Imports: July

	Principal Origin	Pounds	$Value
Cinnamon Leaf, Cinnamon	Ceylon	3,360	$5,047
Geranium	France	12,678	184,923
Rose, Otto of Roses*	France	715	16,396
Bergamot	Italy	8,296	86,985
Citronella	Guatemala	91,841	94,208
Lemongrass	Guatemala	64,635	110,464
Lavender	France	69,174	83,395
Lavender Spike	Spain	8,818	12,067
Lemon	Italy	19,170	62,772
Orange	British Honduras	6,175	8,932
Sandalwood	India	13,095	261,426
Lime	Mexico	35,620	174,803
Camphor	Japan	16,500	4,106
Caraway	Netherlands	1,543	4,027
Cananga	France	3,363	31,210
Lignaloe	Peru	17,101	23,476
Palmarosa	India	2,509	12,526
Petitgrain	Paraguay	10,430	24,712
Rosemary	Spain	35,619	37,531
Clove	Madagascar	44,032	50,837
Eucalyptus	Australia	26,214	11,145
Patchouli	Indonesia	5,540	23,534
Vetivert	Haiti	5,779	52,850

Source: Bureau of Census.
* Ounce.

Essential Oils

came from Guatemala. The bulk of June's importation also came from Guatemala.

Lime—Mexican and West Indian distilled material have been reduced in some quarters, to $5.25 per pound. Most quotations, however, remain at the $5.50 per pound level.

West Indian expressed material remains at $6.50 per pound.

During the month of July, 11,604 pounds of lime oil, valued at $56,601 came into the United States from Haiti, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Mace—Distilled material has dropped from its previous price, $9 per pound, to $8 per pound.

Patchouli—The price of this oil came down from $5.60 per pound to an even $5 per pound.

Most of today's patchouli oil is grown in the Philippine Islands and Indonesia.

Petitgrain—The market is quite firm, according to reports from essential dealers here in the New York area.

From its previous price, $2.30 per pound, South American material has advanced to $2.45 per pound.

Sage—Clary sage has come down in price from its previous level, $12 per pound, to $11 per pound.

Dalmation and Spanish material remain at their previously quoted prices, $2.85 and $1.25 per pound respectively.

Sandalwood — France exported 5,732 pounds of sandalwood oil, valued at $110,900 to the United States during the month of July. These figures are from the Bureau of the Census.

Spearmint—There is reported to be an ample supply of spearmint oil on spot, but the price remains at its previously-quoted level, $3.90 per pound.

Some dealers are charging as much as $4.15 per pound for their oil.

Aromatic Chemicals

Vanillin—During the month of July, 8,405 pounds of vanillin came into the United States. This material was valued at $33,005, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Of this, 6,200 pounds, valued at $18,270 came in from Canada and 2,205 pounds, valued at $14,735, came in from the Netherlands.

In a previous issue of OPD, it had been stated that July imports amounted to 42,750 pounds valued at $122,108. This was in error. These figures were actually for June's importation of vanillin. All of the material imported during June came from Canada.

Seeds and Spices

Cardamoms — Guatemala decorticated material dropped from $2.55 per pound to $2.53 per pound. Other types of cardamom remained roughly at their previous-quoted prices.

Pepper—All prices remain substantially at their previously-quoted levels. Malabar black continues at 46 cents per pound. Lampong black continues at 45 cents per pound and Muntok white continues at 53 cents per pound.

Vanilla Beans—Dealers report the market is unchanged with no further advances in the price of Mexican material as had been expected at one time. Bourbon material continues to range between $7 and $7.25 per pound; Mexican cut material continues to range between $7.60 and $7.80 per pound and Mexican whole material continues to range between $7.90 and $8.10 per pound.

Vanilla Bean Imports

The following figures, from the US Department of Commerce, show total quantities of material that came into the United States during 1960:

	Pounds	$ Value
Mexico	213.521	2.286.812
Leeward and Windward Islands	1.080	13.481
France	27.057	179,373
Indonesia	42.039	163.446
French Pacific Islands.	18.531	120.925
Somaliland Republic..	4.392	53.784
Seychelles	1.117	10.535
British East Africa....	6.853	82.033
Madagascar	732.583	8,473.855
Miscellaneous	510	6.248
Total	1,047.683	11,390.492

These figures, also from the US Department of Commerce, show the quantity and value of the vanilla beans imported into the United States during the first four months of 1961. Material came principally from Madagascar with substantial amounts from Mexico and the French Pacific Islands:

	Pounds	$ Value
January	25.652	163.505
February	180.316	1.092.985
March	178.828	1.040.560
April	77.034	429.672

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Coating Materials

A four-cent reduction in the price of two long-term, heat-aging polypropylene grades, was announced last week by a leading producer. The new price of 42 cents a pound (car lot quantities) now places the two special grades at the same level as the company's general purpose polypropylene. According to a spokesman for the company, the lower prices were made possible by consumer acceptance and the resultant savings from volume production.

The molding grade polypropylene is used in such applications as TV backs, under-the-hood automotive parts and appliance covers. The extrusion grade is used for the fabrication of sheet for packaging and other applications.

In other areas of the coatings market, demand and price continue along at about the same levels as in previous weeks.

Prime pigments sales were at routine levels, with no changes reported for carbon black, cobalt oxide and other metal pigments. Listings were reported to be firmly established across the board.

Caseins from Argentina, Australia, and France held at their previous weeks' levels. Argentine casein was in the range of 18¾ to 19 cents on the basis of limited sales. French casein trailed its Argentine equivalent by its usual margin of about one-half cent a pound.

Shellac market came in for some confusion as export licenses were withdrawn following the removal of the floor under shellac export prices by the Indian government. Apparently the Indian government has changed its position on the shellac prices, and the withdrawal of the export licenses is a prelude to a reinstatement of minimum shellac prices.

Phthalate esters are reported to be moving at fair to good levels depending on the industrial use. Prices at 1 to 2 cents lower in effect over the last few weeks have not attracted additional customers on the basis of the lower prices, sources find.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 16, 1960
104.69	104.69	104.71	103.13

For Current Prices See Page 11

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide — Demand continues along at a sustained rate as fire-retardant chemical uses predominate. Listings are uniformly quoted at 30c. a pound for carlot quantities.

Bullish trends in the international ore market seem to be temporarily checked. The rising prices on the ore market in the last six months were responsible for the last price increase. Although the increase was fought by some companies, on the grounds that it was not in the best interests of the trade, they eventually gave way to the higher listing.

In the last few months some members of the trade have detected trends toward firmer positions in the ore market. Increased demand from countries such as Japan have placed additional pressure on existing ore sources. Higher ore prices seem likely, some sources report. But at least two companies are prepared to go the limit in checking further increase in the listings for antimony oxide.

Carbon Black—Sales at routine levels, sources find. Prices hold unchanged for the quarter.

Cobalt Oxide—Effects of some scarce buying are beginning to wear off, trade sources report. Consumers returning to the market to replenish stocks indicate some good months ahead.

Lead Pigments—Market picture retains its routine features in effect over the last year. Listings are unchanged, producers report.

Titanium Dioxide—Paper coatings continue to represent a large share of the dioxide sales. Paint uses are reported to be routine, prices unchanged.

Zinc Oxide—After a rash of price cuts earlier in the year, the market for zinc oxide settled into a routine groove.

The lead-zinc industry is attempting to solve, with government aid, the chronic problems that face the industry. Last week, the house ways and means committee gave its approval to a set of high tariffs on zinc and lead imports. The measure carried unanimously despite administration opposition.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Butyrate/Acetate—The usual demand from the packaging industry sets the routine tone for the market. Market conditions are reported to be unchanged from those encountered a year earlier. Prices are firmly established.

Nitrocellulose—Demand for its leading end use, furniture coatings, is reported to be seasonally active. June 1 prices are said to be firm.

Phthalate Esters—Plasticizers generally holding their own as sales are on the increase. Sources note that the increase is not up to the levels anticipated for this time of the year.

Listings for the phthalates, at their 1c. to 2c. per pound lower positions are not felt to be attracting any new business. Some specialty phthalates are reported to be a good sales levels, but the majority are felt to be just above the routine levels that have characterized the market in the last month.

Synthetic Resins

The following preliminary figures show sales in pounds for June, 1961, with the previous month supplied for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Sales	
	May	June
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	16,475,486	17,543,153
Laminating resins	1,103,639	1,035,872
Protecting coating resins, modified, unmodified except by rosin	1,664,635	1,672,066
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins	2,397,063	2,232,606
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight	5,637,460	5,133,946
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	10,836,530	101,220,006
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	10,171,729	9,030,002
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene	4,266,909	4,293,183
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	281,309	460,393
rosin and/or other material except styrene	436,463	402,095
Rosin modification for protective coating:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, ester with glycerol)	954,872	795,170
Estered with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	627,009	560,573
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acids resins	1,633,304	1,704,000
Modifications with maleic and famaric acids	1,390,164	1,571,975
All other modifications	4,006,672	5,718,725
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	18,976,108	18,738,677
Miscellaneous plastics and resin materials	21,767,405	22,774,461

Miscellaneous

Casein—Prices were unchanged for the week. Argentine casein was being quoted on the basis of limited sales in the range of 18¾c. to 19c. a pound. French was lower and Polish unchanged.

With the start of the production season about to start in the Argentine in a few weeks, prices are not likely to change, sources note. The generally hand-to-mouth buying on the part of consumers is seen as their reaction to the unsettled international situation. As their confidence increases, sources say, sales will increase.

Gypsum—Output of crude gypsum from domestic mines in the second quarter of 1961 was 5 percent below that in the corresponding quarter of 1960, according to reports from producers to the Bureau of Mines.

Imports rose 27 percent above the preceding second quarter. The apparent supply of crude gypsum for the quorter totaled 3,955,564 short tons, and included 2,498,966 tons mined and 1,456,598 tons imported.

Production of calcined gypsum decreased 4 percent compared with the second quarter of 1960. Sales of uncalcined gypsum products dropped 8 percent below

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Coating Materials

those of the same period of 1960. Industrial plasters dropped 8 percent, building plasters 13 percent, and gypsum board products 3 percent. Wall board showed a gain of 1 percent but all other board items declined.

Naval Stores—The average commercial crude gum prices for the week ending Sept. 2 was reported at $33.10 per standard barrel, unchanged from the previous week but lower than the $44.40 reported for the same week a yea ago.

Loan price was reported at $27.40, while the volume of gum delivered was at 20,900 drums equivalent. Loans totaled 833 as against 1,263 a week earlier.

Overall sales for the week ending Sept. 8 totaled 3,917 drum equivalents compared to 6,003 a week earlier.

Turpentine sales totaled 44,040 gallons for the week, or less than half the amount reported for the previous week when sales were placed at 98,465 gallons. Tank car prices (f.o.b. plants) were in the range of 23c. to 24 9/10c. a gallon, with used galvanized plain at 44c.

Coating Materials Briefs

POLYETHYLENE COMPOUND: A new low density polyethylene extrusion compound with reportedly exceptionally high stress-cracking resistance is now commercially available from Union Carbide Plastics Co., New York. Designated "Bakelite DFD-0745Blk 9845," the compound is specifically designed for use on line wire, service drop cable and other appliances that require superior resistance to weathering and other stresses.

POLYPROPYLENE IMPACT: Four new impact grade polypropylene polymers have been announced by the AviSun Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa. All four grades retain the electrical, chemical and heat resistance properties of Avi-Sun's general purpose polypropylene, with each offering a step-up in impact strength at room temperature, the company reports. With the

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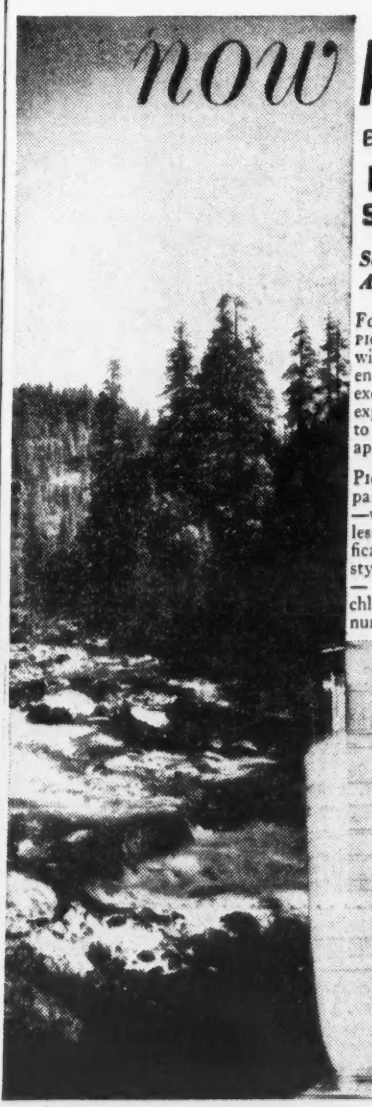

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Coating Materials

exception of "impact Grade 3116," which sells at 44c. a pound, the other grades sell at 45c.

QUICK-SETTING PHENOLIC: New fast-curing modified liquid phenolic resins and accelerators for use as core binders in high-volume, high-speed foundry operations have been announced by the Durez Plastics Division, Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N.Y. The new core binders are reported to provide the highest possible productivity per unit of capital investment and labor in the industry at the present time.

SHAR EXPANDS: New expanded plant facilities have been announced for Shar Dispersion Equipment Co., Inc. Fort Wayne, Ind. The firm manufactures heavy dispersing equipment for the paint industry.

TUNG OIL RESEARCH: New types of protective coatings and plasticizers are among the new uses for tung oil now in prospect through research, according to information given the research committee of the Pan-American Tung Research and Development League. New uses for tung oil is now proceeding along the lines of new types of coatings, plasticizers and other new chemicals from tung oil. The best prospects appear to be as raw materials for the chemical industry, the league reports.

GSA Reveals Its Plans

—Continued from page 4

oil will be offered for sale on a competitive basis.

The first offering will be of about 5 million pounds. Additional offerings will follow at intervals of not less than sixty days or more than 120 days with the quantity of oil to be offered annually not to exceed 30 million pounds. GSA hopes to dispose of the entire 155,676,000 pounds over a period of about five years.

The oil has been declared "excess" to mobilization, but congressional approval must be given before any of it can be moved out of the stockpile. GSA says that the disposition will take place whenever congress approves or at the end of six months, whichever comes later.

Nitrogen Reports

—Continued from page 5

such a low price should have been accepted by the European producers who have a virtual monopoly in this market because the US and Japanese are not in a position to offer for political reasons."

Other highlights from Aikman's report follow:

Prices have been well maintained in Spain despite the continuance of an antidumping duty of 420 pesetas a ton and the 10 percent to 15 percent ad valorem duty.

Issuance of import licenses by Spain in quantity began again in November, 1960, and since then and up to mid-May, 1961, have amounted to 140,000 tons of pure nitrogen.

Ammonium sulfate bulk prices ranged from $30 to $31 a ton f.o.b., calcium ammonium nitrate from $31 to $33.50 and calcium nitrate from $37 to $37.50.

Solvay Post to Rowlands

H. E. Rowlands, jr., has been named director of personnel for the Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York. With the company since 1929, Mr. Rowlands was assistant to the vice-president of Solvay prior to his appointment as director of public relations for the division in 1951. For the past two years he has been assistant director of public relations for Allied.

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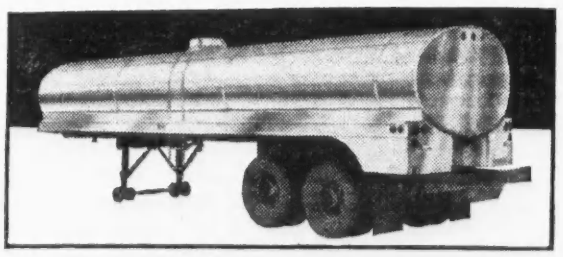

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Petroleum Derivatives

That no benzene imports were recorded at US ports in July is not significant alone. Shipping schedules and other circumstances often cause delays in arrival. But that 1961 benzene imports are down 58 percent from last year and 70 percent off from 1959 import volume is significant. It points up the booming US domestic benzene supply capacity for one thing, and indicates the choking off of a once lucrative trade for European benzene suppliers for another. The situation now favors US exporters. In the face of an expanding domestic benzene plant potential, US suppliers are selling much more benzene to Europe than continental suppliers are shipping here. In fact, the US through the first seven months of 1961 was a net exporter of benzene by 14.4 million gallons. Last year in the same period the US was a net importer by 9.6 million gallons.

Through July this year 23.7 million gallons of benzene were shipped to Europe with indications that this volume will increase rapidly during the balance of the year. In the first seven months some 9.3 million gallons were imported leaving a net export balance of 14.4 million gallons.

Soviet Russia was the main supplier of material this year with 7.8 million gallons arriving in the US from Black Sea ports. Canada was second with 1 million gallons, with Poland and Belgium supplying the balance.

Volume of imports is expected to continue to decline over the second half of the year on the basis of greater availability of cheaper US benzene from domestic producers.

Crude oil production dropped in the week ended September 1 while crude runs to stills increased according to reports received from the industry.

Daily average output of crude, including lease condensate, was 7,051,000 bbls., a decrease of 3,000 bbls. from the preceding week.

Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,564,000 bbls. were 6,000 bbls. above the preceding week, and 270,000 bbls. above the week ended September 2.

Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,126,000 bbls. daily as against 1,017,000 bbls. daily in the preceding week.

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Ample supply highlights this area of the market.

Less charitable observers are tempted to describe benzene as in a state of growing looseness.

While supply is certainly more than adequate to meet present needs, there's little indication of actual looseness according to suppliers, however.

Domestic contract price is firm at 31c. a gallon but export price is understood to be ranging between 28c. to 29c.

Customers are pressuring producers on price on the basis of ample supply and the expansions in benzene capacity.

While benzene capacity, both real and projected, is skyrocketing, producers appear adamant in maintaining the 31c. a gallon price established under competitive pressure this summer.

No benzene imports were recorded in July so that total imports for the first seven months of this year hold at 9.3 million gallons, as against 22.3 million gallons in the same period in 1960 and 30.5 million gallons in the same seven month period of 1959.

Toluene — Sources report growing tightness in toluene.

Gulf prices have risen recently with some lots going at 19c. a gallon.

Not too long ago shipments were moving in the range of 18¼c. to 18¾c. a gallon with some reports indicating odd lots at 18c. and even 17¾c.

Crude Oil Stocks Drop

Domestic and foreign crude petroleum stocks at the close of the week ended Sept. 2 were 2,300,000 bbls. lower than at the end of the preceding week.

Week ended Sept. 2—248,569,000 bbls.

Preceding week—250,869,000 bbls.

This decrease comprises an increase of 344,000 bbls. in stocks of domestic crude, and a decrease of 2,644,000 bbls. of foreign crude.

(Source: Bureau of Mines)

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 16, 1960
104.13	104.13	104.13	103.74

For Current Prices See Page 11

Accountable for the reduction in supply are "Hydeal" requirements according to trade sources.

Benzene conversion from toluene is operating at a good rate at Gulf plants so that toluene calls have risen.

As soon as toluene consumers build inventory, however, a reaction is apt to take place returning toluene to a supply balance.

Xylene—Stripping of the xylene isomers has put pressure on xylene producers to boost output.

Xylene solvent demand is considered routine at present, but para and ortho isomer calls are well sustained.

One US company has signed a two-year contract to supply 44 million pounds of p-xylene to a Japanese oil firm for the production of terephthalic acid.

LPG's

Down 7.9 percent went production of lpg's in the two weeks August 1-15 when compared with output in the preceding two-week period.

Total production of all lpg's was 379.6 million gallons during August 1-15. Output in the same period last year was 72 million gallons less.

Only gasses to display production gains in the period were butane-propane mix and isobutane.

Stocks also gained with the amount recorded at plants, terminals and underground totaling 1,454.6 million gallons on August 15 for a gain 1.8 percent over stocks counted on July 31.

Butane—Production of butane during August 15-30 was 91.9 million gallons, a decline of 5.5 million gallons from the preceding two weeks.

Stocks gained 15.6 million gallons during the period to total 466.4 million gallons.

Ethane-ethylene—A modest loss in production of 1.8 million gallons during the first two weeks of August resulted in total output of 27.8 million gallons. Stocks were unchanged at 913,000 gallons.

Propane — Production dropped 23.4 million gallons during August 1-15 to a total of 27.8 million gallons.

Stocks gained 18.7 million gallons to total 855.1 million gallons on August 15.

Waxes

Supply of microcrystalline and paraffin waxes remains more than ample to meet existing needs.

Prices remain fixed at established levels.

Demand from major end-use areas is steady and unchanged.

Exports of paraffin, fully refined, amounted to 9,294,780 pounds in July valued at $622,904. This represents a drop of 4.3 million pounds from June exports.

Major shipments were made to:

Mexico—1,312,775 pounds valued at $80,385.

Venezuela—825,068 pounds valued at $47,065.

Canada—805,890 pounds valued at $58,774.

W. Germany—790,356 pounds valued at $51,358.

Netherlands—510,095 pounds valued at $30,084.

UK—450,645 pounds valued at $25,483.

Miscellaneous

Mineral Oils—Trade sources expect that demand for the mineral oils will increase in the next few weeks as cosmetic makers ready for the Christmas season. Currently, sales of the petroleums and white oils are running ahead of the pace set last year.

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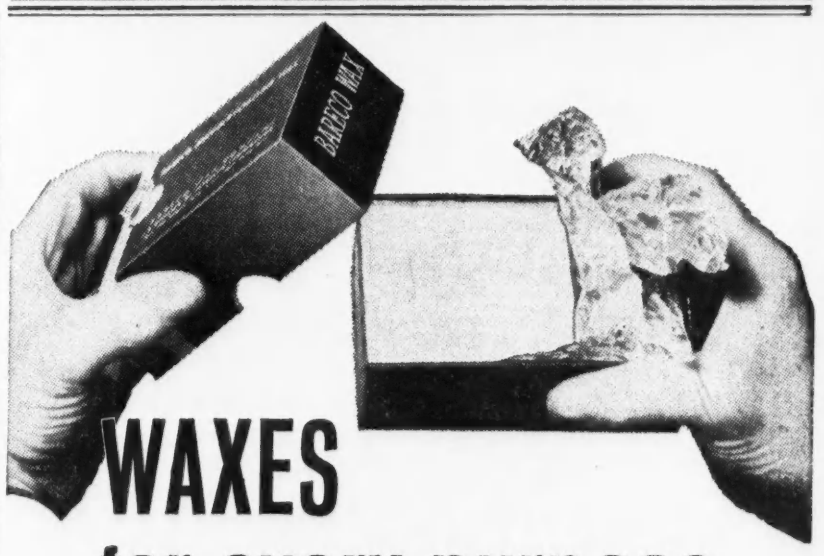

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Though remnants of Hurricane Carla held up bean harvests in the midwest, soybeans moved narrowly last week and ended about unchanged, resulting in fairly quiet oil market, however, meal declined sharply. Castor oil reacted unfavorably to government moves last week, while tung oil did just the opposite. General Services Administration's proposal to get rid of a large chunk of castor oil held in the government stockpile made sellers anxious and Brazilian oil slid off on spot. GSA sales of tung oil at higher prices firmed up the market for both domestic and imported tung.

Among edible oils, favorable reports on increased use of corn oil in margarine were part of the influence on the market which brought about slightly higher prices. Peanut oil moved higher for both crude and refined grades because of scarcity on spot.

Linseed oil sales boomed at midweek following bullish crop reports and an announcement that there would be a 7/10-cent advance late in the week. Despite higher oil prices, demand from stockfeed formulators for meal was brisk enough to account for gains in extracted meal. Considerably higher flax was generally responsible for the stiff market.

On the weak side were fish oils, particularly menhaden, on which supplies were building up while demand held still. Tallow and greases appeared under pressure from large-volume consumers and prices slid fractionally.

Market for waxes was mixed, with crude African beeswax higher owing to a stronger replacement position. Crude candelilla also scored gains, but carnauba chalky went contrary to yellows and declined as supplies materialized here at lower levels. Otherwise spot markets were quiet and firm.

Rapeseed oil was lower on spot because of the nearness of new crop material. Olive oil continued to display firmness exhibited earlier both here and in Spain. Oiticica was quiet and featureless.

Price Trends

Advanced

Beeswax, crude, African, 1c. per lb.
Candelilla wax, crude, 1c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.
Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, extracted, $1 per ton.
Linseed oil, 7.10c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ¾c. per lb.
Tung oil, imp., ½c. per lb.
dom., ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Carnauba wax, chalky, 4c. per lb.
Castor oil, Brazilian, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, Southeast, ⅛c. per lb.
Grease, white, ¾c. per lb.
Lard, 0.0175c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, ½c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3.50 per ton.
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 - 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 16, 1960
113.60	114.54	115.79	108..47

For Current Prices See Page 11

Vegetable Oils

Castor—News that General Services Administration asked for permission to get rid of 155,676,000 pounds of oil from the national stockpile caused a ½c. drop in Brazil No. 1, which was newly quoted at 17c. per pound, spot. No. 3 was off correspondingly, quoted at 16½c.

It had been hoped that GSA's disposal plan would not disrupt the market, but sellers reacted last week even before permission to release the stocks was granted.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	2,474,000
Previous week	.....	2,290,000
Corresponding week, 1960	.....	660,000
Total this year	.....	60,876,000
Corresponding period, 1960	3,342,500	64,830,000

Coconut—Despite somewhat stronger copra asking price, quotations for this oil slid off last week. Crude was offered at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 12½c. per pound, New York basis.

Corn—Underlying firmness caused this market to rise slightly, with sales at 18¼c. per pound for crude, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Refined oil was listed at 21.73c. per pound, New York, spot.

Cottonseed—Trading was fairly quiet on spot, with crude oil quoted at about the same level as a week ago in the valley, at 13¾c. per pound, nominal. Southeast prices slipped slightly, to 13¾c. per pound; Waco, spot quotation was 13⅜c. Refined salad oil gained strength, to 17¼c. per pound, tanks.

Trading in futures followed patterns set by soybean oil during the week, pushing higher early and then drifting off later. Trading continued on the light side, with real stamina shown only by September delivery material.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 15, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Sept.	489	15.50	14.87	15.00 S
Oct.	304	14.11	13.80	13.87 S
Dec.	274	13.91	13.58	13.60 S
March	127	14.04	13.67	13.69@13.70
May	72	14.06	13.73	13.75@13.76
July	13	14.05	13.77	13.75@13.78

Total sales and switches, 1,279 contracts.

Linseed—Sizable flurry of activity developed in this market late last week on protection against advance of 7/10c. a pound. Higher prices were a reflection of further upturns in cash flaxseed and realization that crop is short.

Paint manufacturers actively booked needs for at least three months ahead. Withdrawals against old balances were at an excellent rate. Raw oil was up to 15.2c. in tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, September-December delivery; 15.4c., January-March, and 16.28c., f.o.b. New York.

Oiticica—Market was unchanged and steady. Tankcars were quoted from 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, according to seller. Drums were maintained at 16c. to 16¼c., spot, as to quantity.

Olive — Shipments from Spain were firmer and held at $52 to 52.50 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports, for prompt shipment. Private estimates place Spain's new oil crop about 25 percent below last season. Trading on spot was fair, with sales ranging from $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Peanut—Scarcity on spot moved prices up fractionally last week, and crude was quoted at 18c. per pound, tanks, f.o.b. mills. Refined was higher based on crude strength and was priced at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, spot, and drums, 23¼c. to 23½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Rapeseed — Prospect of lower-priced new crop offerings in October caused a decline in spot prices last week. Tankcars were quoted at 17c. per pound, spot, with drum prices at 19c. to 19½c. per pound, same basis.

Soybean—Crude edged slightly higher early in the week, but lost steam as late September shipments eased. Oil was quoted at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur. Refined salad was unchanged, at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Tung—This market advanced strongly resulting from US government sales of oil at 28.28c. per pound, f.o.b. Marrero, La. of some 200,000 pounds. Argentine was priced at 28½c. per pound, tanks, New York, with drum prices 1½c. to 2c. per pound higher, as to quantity.

There were practically no spot offerings of domestic tung oil. The skimpy quantities available were nominally quoted at 28½c. per pound nearby, with February-March forward quotations at around 27½c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Pressure on sellers mounted during the week, and prices responded by declining fractionally. White choice was lower, at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow greases held without change.

Lard—Cash lard moved narrowly during the week and ended slightly lower,

Oils, Fats and Waxes

quoted nominally at 8.675c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Large volume buyers were bidding at lower prices, and caused sellers to reduce asking prices fractionally. Inedible guaranteed fancy in bulk declined to 6½c. per pound with prices nominal because of scarce offerings.

Fancy guaranteed in bulk was quoted at 7½c. to 7⅝c. per pound, drums f.a.s. Tankcar quotations also slid off slightly, to 6⅛c., with bids as low as 6c. per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod—Shipments continued firm, reflecting scarcity of shipping space for immediate shipment. Demand was fairly active. Offers for shipment were maintained at 7⅛c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Gloucester, with some business reported at this level.

Menhaden—Market sagged fractionally last week owing to lack of demand in the face of easier supply. Crude menhaden was quoted at 5¼c. bid, 5¾c. asked, f.o.b. mills, Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Light cold pressed refined fish oil showed little activity, and price held at 10.8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market strengthened fractionally, and price rose to 55½c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 60½c. per pound, less carlots.

Copra—Material was offered unchanged at $155 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

Flaxseed—Strength persisted in cash flaxseed, bids up additional 5c. a bushel. Higher bids came in the face of a somewhat bearish government crop report. The September estimate indicated production of 20,905,000 bushels, over a million bushels higher than August report. Overall supply situation was still bullish and reports from Canada were discouraging.

Substantial quantities were booked on to-arrive basis, averaging about 200,000 bushels a day. Spot trades were virtually nil. Rains interrupted harvesting over most of the region. Bids were up to $3.68, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Improved demand for nearby supplies developed in this market. Prices for spot delivery advanced $1 a ton and were strong at the higher level. Formula feed manufacturers covered meal requirements on early bookings of cattle feed.

There was no pressure of surplus supplies. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, was $55 a ton for prompt delivery; $56, October-December. Old process expeller meal was steady at $60.50, prompt.

Soybean Meal—Sharp declines were registered for 44 percent unrestricted last week as spot demand faded despite short stocks in consumers' hands. Meal was quoted late Friday at $61.50 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Decatur.

Waxes, Vegetable

Yellow carnaubas were quiet and firm. Chalky was once again available and price declined to 60c. to 62c. per pound, spot, as to seller. Stronger replacement prices for African crude beeswax caused prices to edge up here on spot to a 53c.-55c. range. Tension in Portugese Angola was a contributory factor.

Crude candelilla wax was firmer and rose to 58c. per pound, spot. Refined was unchanged at 62c. per pound. General market for vegetable waxes here was firmer, with less disposition toward shading than during the previous week.

Lead, Zinc Bill Gains

The bill intended to raise lead and zinc tariffs was unanimously approved by the house ways and means committee last week. However, the house bill stands little chance of being presented for congressional approval before adjournment. A similar bill is pending in the senate and there, too, action is expected to be delayed until the new session of congress next year.

Airco to Make

—*Continued from page 5*

ment. The main air compressor will be electrically driven.

More than 25,000 cubic feet of air per minute will be processed at the plant to separate oxygen by low temperature (cryogenic) methods. The air separation facility is due to go on-stream in the fourth-quarter of 1962.

Airco Company International has just concluded an agreement to supply two oxygen plants and an acetylene generating facility to Industria Chilena de Soldaduras, S.A. (Indura), Santiago, Chile. Under the terms of the agreement with Indura, Airco will supply two oxygen plants, with a total capacity of 142 tons per month; and a 4800 cubic-foot-per-hour capacity acetylene plant.

USDA's Turpentine

—*Continued from page 7*

ment TB-21-61 and supplements, which are being mailed to the trade.

Telegrams should be addressed to Milton S. Briggs, Chief, Naval Stores Branch, Tobacco Division, Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Competitive offers must be received before noon each Tuesday (EST). Successful offerers will be notified by telegram filed not later than 6 p.m. (EST) on each following Thursday.

CCC reserves the right to reject any and all offers. Information as to the quantities and prices of accepted offers will be released through the USDA Naval Stores Market News Service, Savannah, Ga.

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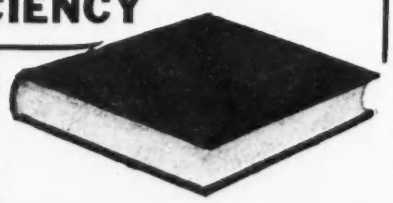

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Feed's Whopping Sales Statistics: 40 Million Tons Worth $3 Billion

Production of manufactured feeds for livestock and poultry amounted to some 40 million tons last year with an estimated value of more than $3 billion. About 54 percent, or 22 million tons of the total, was poultry feed, 8 million tons of which were ticketed for the broiler industry, the balance being made up in feeds for laying hens, turkeys, and other poultry. The broiler industry, once a minor part of the poultry business, now contributes about $1 billion to agricultural income. Currently, approximately two billion broilers are produced yearly as against a total of 400 million in 1948 and 100 million just twenty years ago.

Most broilers are grown in the southeast with Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi leading as broiler-producers. In the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia area, known as the Delmarva Peninsula, about one-third of the nation's broilers are produced each year.

The chemical producer's approach to this market is through the feed manufacturers who incorporate microingredients—vitamins, antibiotics, minerals, hormones, amino acids, and coccidiostats—in feeds which reach the grower via the mill, the distributor and the dealer.

FEED ADDITIVES: SALES PATTERN

Vitamins	*$40 million
Antibiotics	*30 million
Coccidiostats . .	*20 million
**Other	*30 million
Total	$120 million

*Estimate
**Includes urea, amino acids, hormones and minerals used in livestock and poultry feeds.

More Meat With Less Feed

In general, the remarkable growth of this segment of the poultry business can be attributed to scientific advances which enable the grower to raise more pounds of meat in less time with fewer pounds of feed and to protect his growing stock from damaging poultry diseases.

Poultry feeds are usually divided into scratch feeds—mixtures of whole and prepared grains—and mash feeds. The latter have become by far the more important and normally contain ground grain, animal and vegetable protein feeds, alfalfa, mineral and vitamin concentrates and often wheat mill feeds.

Broiler feed is a highly specialized form and is built around a body of ground yellow corn. They contain limited amounts of milo and fish products, alfalfa, milk, fermentation solubles, meat products, fishmeal, soybean oil meal and the necessary minerals and vitamins.

A broiler "starter," particularly rich in protein, is fed to broilers for the first four to six weeks and a lower protein mash is fed to the birds during the last month or so.

Use of coccidiostats has grown rapidly as competition in the poultry industry has been intensified and the growing period for birds has been shortened continually.

This competition is said to be most notable in the broiler industry where an outbreak of coccidiosis which results in lengthening feeding time of a flock by barely two weeks can result in big losses to the poultry operator. Under these conditions poultry producers prefer to stay on the safe side.

Most broiler feeds contain medication such as a coccidiostat along with antibiotics to promote growth. It's estimated that sales of coccidiostats currently run to about $20 million annually.

The development of the ideal product has been hampered over the years by the fact that, as in human medicine, the coccidia appear to develop resistance to medication used against them.

S.Q. First on the Scene

Sulfaquinoxaline, about the first anticoccidial agent to be developed, is a highly effective drug and is still used, especially in cases of a severe outbreak as might be caused by *Eimeria tenella.*

Poultry producers point out than an outbreak of *tenella,* which is responsible for cecal, or bloody, coccidiosis, may cause losses of 10-15 percent in a broiler flock in a few days.

However, sulfaquinoxaline is antagonistic to Vitamin K, which promotes coagulation of the blood, and its use over an extended period is not recommended.

Merck & Company, Rahway, N.J., has continued to market improved coccidiostats since the company's introduction of sulfaquinoxaline in 1948.

Prior to introduction of S.Q. it's estimated that ten percent of all chicks hatched in this country were lost to coccidiosis and losses of twenty percent and higher were not uncommon in some parts of the country.

Coccidiostats subsequently marketed by the company include "NiCarb," nicarbazin (1955) and "Glycamide" glycarbylamide (1958). Effective as these products have proved to be, Merck reports, certain coccidial species developed unexpected resistance to "Glycamide" and other coccidiostats under certain conditions.

As a new answer to the problem, Merck put "Amprol" on the market last year. "Amprol" is reported as the most thoroughly tested coccidiostat yet marketed by the company.

The product was studied in the laboratory against 44 distinct strains of seven species of coccidia that infect chickens and turkeys. Repeated attempts to create resistance to the drug in several strains have failed consistantly, Merck reports, and the product has been found particularly potent against the two most damaging strains.

The effectiveness of "Amprol" as a coccidiostat lies in its ability to substitute for the thiamin needed by the parasites at an early stage in their life cycle. Deprived of this essential vitamin, the coccidia literally starve to death but the chicken is not affected. This is possible because the need of the parasite for this vitamin is much more critical than that of the chicken.

To meet heavy consumer demand for the product, Merck says original production has been more than doubled and expanded manufacturing facilities have been provided at both Rahway and Stonewall, Va.

'Zoamix' Claims No Withdrawal Period

Dow Chemical Company reports more than 20,000 compounds were processed in developing the company's "Zoamix" coccidiostat. The product, chemically 3, 5-dinitro-o-toluamide, was first marketed in 1958 by Dow Chemicals, Canada, Ltd., and has since found acceptance in other countries including the United Kingdom, Australia and Mexico. Subsequent to FDA approval it has become a very strong contender in the US market.

The product is marketed as a pre-mix consisting of 25 percent "Zoamix," 71 percent soybean meal and four percent added fats. Price ranges from $2.40 per pound on small lots to $2.25 per pound for 20,000 pounds or more.

Advantages of the product, the company reports, are that it can be used with replacement birds as well as broilers right up to market time, is economical and poses no problems of mixing or storage.

Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. put a new coccidiostat called "Trithianol" on the market in March, 1953. The product is a premix containing two active drug ingredients, bithionol (50 percent) and methiotriazazine (10 percent). Both ingredients have coccidiostatic properties and have a potentiating effect when used in combination.

"Trithianol" was developed at the

—Continued on page 72

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1—10,000 gal. Rubber Lined Tank, 10' x 17'6".
1—5500 gal. 316 S.S. Clad Pressure Tank 250 PSI.
2—3,000 gal. Aluminum Tanks, 7' x 11'.
5—25,000 gal. Aluminum Storage Tanks.

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1—O. G. Kelly 3000 sq. ft. 309 S.S. force feed Evaporator UNUSED.
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1—300 sq. ft. Swenson 347 SS Single Effect Evaporator.
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10—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 910, 536, 370, 250, 131, 70 sq. ft.
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67 N. May St. Chicago 7, Ill. SEely 3-7845

OPD

Quickest way to keep current on Chemical Costs

SPECIALS

Column: 24" x 22', 316 stain steel.
Mill: 3-roll Day HiSpeed 14x30".
Pebble Mills: Abbe #3, #6 and others.
Dryer: American 24x48" dbl. drum.
Dryer: Bowen lab. spray, st. st.
Evaporator: Buflovak sgl. eff. st.st. 94 sq. ft.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber. 2-speed.
Filter: Sweetland #5 st. st. lined.
Filter: Oliver precoat 12x2" type 316 st. st.
Kettles: Stainless steel 3 to 300 gal. cap.
Dryer: Procter & Schwartz 6-tray st. st.
Pony Mixers: Day #0, #2 and #4.
Centrifugal: AT&M 60" st. st. perf.

Write us or call Seeley 8-1431

Send us a list of your idle machines.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
814 W. Superior St., Chicago 22, Ill.

IT'S GOT TO GO... BEFORE IT SNOWS!

LIQUIDATING TWO CHEMICAL PLANTS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. and EVERETT, MASS.

• MODERN EQUIPMENT • PRICED TO SELL

STAINLESS COLUMNS

78"x18'x¼" Vulcan 318 SS Bubblecap, 14 trays, 180 caps/tray, 50 PSI.
72"x30'x⅛" Budd 347SS Bubblecap, 21 trays, 38 caps/tray.
48"x41'x5/16" Vulcan 316SS Bubblecap, 40 trays 70 caps/tray PSI.
36"x21'x¼" 316 ELC SS Packed, 15 PSI.
36"x20'x3/16" Vulcan 316SS Packed 100 PSI.
30"x23'x¼" 316 SS Packed 75 PSI.
14"x17'6"x⅛" 316 SS Packed.
12"x18'8"x3/16" 347SS Packed 100 PSI.

COLUMNS

20"x27' GLASS LINED 50 PSI full vacuum.
16"x21' GLASS LINED Scrubber.
16"x10' GLASS LINED 25 PSI full vacuum.

REACTORS

Pfaudler 500 gal. ELL Gl. Lined Jktd. Agit.
Pfaudler 300 gal. EL G1. Lined Jktd. Agit.
Dopp 1700 gal. Ni-Resist Jktd. Agit.
Dopp 1000 gal. Ni-Resist Jktd. Agit.
Vulcan 1000 gal. Everdur Coiled, Agit.
Patterson 1000 gal. Steel Jacketed.
Patterson 500 gal. Steel Jktd. Agit. 2 HP XP.
Alloy Tank 750 gal. Stainless Pressure Still.
Alloy Tank 300 gal. Stainless Pressure Still.
30 gal. Agit. SS 316; 1,000 PSI INT. 319 PSI JKT.

CENTRIFUGES—FILTERS

Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator Stainless.
40" Fletcher Susp Centrifuge Perf. 15/7½ HP.
30" Susp Centrifuge—Imperforate Stainless.
Sharples #6 Super Centrifuge Stainless Bowl.
5'3"x3' Oliver Precoat Rot Vac Filter SS
4'x1' Bird Young Rot. Vac Filter Stainless.
36"x24" Goslin Rot. Vac Filter Stainless.

DRYERS—KILNS

8'x60'x⅜" Al. Chalmers Welded Kiln
7'x45'x½" Link Belt Welded Kiln.
604-24 Roto-Louvre Dryer Stainless Steel.
6'x124'x¾" Vulcan Kiln.
502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer.
4'x40'x⅜" Welded Dryer NEW Shell.
6"x8" Buflovak Vacuum Double Drum Dryer.
6'x5'6" Blawknox Vacuum Single Drum Dryer.
F. J. Stokes 38A Steam Heated Tray Dryer.

COMPRESSORS VACUUM PUMPS

Clark 9920 CFM 149 PSIA Suct 239PSIA Dis.
Al. Ch. Centrifugal 7500CFM @ 42.5PSI, 1250 HP.
Worthington YO 1360 CFM @ 35 PSI; 150 HP.
Worthington 1015 CFM @ 35 PSI Steam Driven.
Norwalk Hydrogen Compressor 5 CFM 15000 PSI.
Nash #4 Vacuum Pump 650 CFM @ 15".
Nash TS10 2 stage Vacuum Pumps.
Nash L3 Stainless Comp. 127 CFM @ 20 PSI.
Stokes 612F 500 CFM @ 1mm Vacuum Pump.
Nash CD 663 Stainless Comp. 50 CFM @ 75 PSI.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

108,000 gal. 18'x61'x¼" flat/cone.
17,500 gal. 15'x16'x3/16" flat/cone.
11,500 gal. 12'x15'x3/16" flat/cone, agit.
10,500 gal. 10'x23'x3/16" dish/cone.
4,500 gal. 6'x25'x¼" dish/cone 25 PSI Coil.
4,000 gal. 8'x12'x3/16" dished Coiled.
3,500 gal. 8'x9'x5/16" dished heads.
1,200 gal. 5'x8'x¼" Agitated.
750 gal. 4'6"x6'x¼" dished 42 PSI.
500 gal. 4'x5'x5/16" dished heads.
(20) Tanks 50 to 400 gal. some agitated.

TANKS

12000 gal. Aluminum 10'x23'3" dished heads.
10000 gal. Aluminum 9'x23'3" dished heads.
7000 gal. Aluminum 10'x14' dished heads.
20000 gal. Steel 12'x24'4"x⅞" dished 100 PSI.
10000 gal. Steel 8'x30'x⅜" dished 60 PSI.
6500 gal. Steel 7'6"x20'x¼" dished.
2500 gal. Heresite lined 5'x15'6", 68 PSI.
2250 gal. Steel 6'x19'x5/16" dished 114 PSI.
1250 gal. Steel 5'x8' dished Agit. Coil.

96,000 Bbl. Storage Tanks 120'x48' (8) Welded, cone roof.

HAMMERMILLS—CRUSHERS

Penna SX13 150 TPH, 400 HP Synch. Drive.
Dixie Mogul #5060 Manganese Lined.
Bacon Hevi-Duty Style B 20"x6" Jaw Crushers.
Universal 5"x6" Jaw Crusher Manganese Jaws.
Sturtevant 8"x5" Double Roll Crusher.
Raymond #51 & #50 Imp Mills.

SPECIAL ITEMS

MIXER 300 gal. B.P. STAINLESS Sigma 18DIM.
ENTRAINMENT SEPARATOR—Monel 36"x8'.
CALENDER—12" 3 Roll Perkins.
GRANULATOR—Stokes Oscillating #243E 5HP.
TABLET PRESS—Stokes Rotary RDS3-DDS2.
FORK LIFT TRUCK—1 & 3 ton Gas Engine.
TRIPLEX PUMP—2¼x4 Stainless 2000 PSI.
BLOWER 2500 CFM 10 PSI Read Standardair.
CRYSTALLIZER Squire 40"x30" Agit, Jktd.
CRYSTALLIZER Buflovak 6' Vacuum Jktd. Agit.
CRYSTALLIZER Swenson 24"x20' Jktd.SS 304.
AIR DEHYDRATOR-Anders 8FA Automatic.
ABSORPTIVE DRYER-Kemp FE02-S Dual.
SIFTER 30"x96" Roball STAINLESS Screen.
SIFTER 40"x84" Roball Single Deck.
SIFTER 60"x84" Rotex STAINLESS 1 Deck.
SIFTER 48" Sweco-Triple Deck Model A9062.
HEATER 150KW Hot Oil Hynes Elec. Co.
EVAPORATOR—435 Sq. ft. Single Effect SS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS—STAINLESS—1" to 3" 10 to 750GPM 35 to 100' Head.

LARGE QUANTITY STAINLESS STEEL PIPE & VALVES

CONDENSERS HEAT EXCHANGERS

Pfaudler 2", 3" & 4" Double Pipe Coolers, Gl Lined.
6931 Sq. ft. Steel 2"x11ga.x12' Tubes.
1056 Sq. ft. Steel ¾"x16ga.x10' Tubes.
141 Sq. ft. Steel ¾"x14ga.x8' Tubes.

STAINLESS HEAT EXCHANGERS

2320 Sq. ft. 33"x21'—1"x16ga.x16' Tubes.
1000 Sq. ft. 27"x168"—¾"x16ga.x14' Tubes.
890 Sq. ft. 22"x20'8"—⅝"x16ga.x14' Tubes.
800 Sq. ft. 23"x17'10"—¾"x16ga.x16' Tubes.
615 Sq. ft. 22"x15'9"—⅝"x16ga.x10' Tubes.
420 Sq. ft. 18"x9'6"—¾"x18ga.x8' Tubes.
300 Sq. ft. 14"x19'6"—¾"x18ga.x12' Tubes.
235 Sq. ft. 16"x8'3"—⅝"x16ga.x7' Tubes.
188 Sq. ft. 11"x16'8"—⅝"x14ga.x12' Tubes.
146 Sq. ft. 11"x13'10"—⅝"x16ga.x9'6"Tubes.
68 Sq. ft.8"x17'3"—¾"x16ga.x16' Tubes.
1860 Sq. ft. REBOILER 54"x23', 1"x12' Tubes.

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Heat and Power Co., inc.

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310 THOMPSON BLDG., TULSA 3, OKLA. LU 3-4890

"GEARED TO SERVE YOU"

McClellan 3 cu. ft. Conical Blender.
Kent 4" x 8" three roll Mill—MD.
Ross Model 130-EL Lab Planetary Mixer.
Hercules 36" Stainless Pressure Filter.
Hormann 10" x 10" Stainless Filter Press.
Alsop 6" sealed Disc Stainless Filter.
Rotex 20" x 48" single deck Sifter—MD.
Stokes DD2 rotary Tablet Presses—MD.
Abbe twin 10 gal. porcelain Jar Mill.
20-30-40-80 gallon Stainless Kettles.
Ertel, MRM & Pneumatic Vacuum Fillers.

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282 SIXTH STREET BROOKLYN 15, N.Y.
STerling 8-8308

SPECIALS
Pumps & Colloid Mills

Stokes 212G Vac. Pumps 130 cfm.
Nash Vac. Pumps TS-10-108 cfm.
Shriver Diaphragm Pump 1½ HP.
Shriver "O" Diaph. Pumps ¼ HP.
Charlotte M20-ND T-316 SS Colloid Mill w/20 HP XP Motor—600 gph.
Eppenbach QV-62 Colloid Mill 15 gph.
Homogenizer 10 HP, S.S.—200 gph.

Ask for Bulletin A-46 just out, for complete listings.

THE MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CO.
91-93 New Jersey RR Ave., Newark 5, N. J.
Market 2-3103

3 QT. S/S DOUBLE ARM, JACKETED UNUSED MIXER—11 gal. Bramley 2 arm jacketed 5 HP—42" dia. cone blender (copper).

CAPPERS — Pneumatic scale & CAPEM.

LABELERS—Pneumatic scale duplex.

FEEDERS, SYNTRON—S/S F 22 8" x 18"—F45 (24" x 72")—F2A (8" x 18").

TABLET PRESSES — R2, RD3, R, all Stokes w/drives.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N.J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

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COMPLETE CHEMICAL PLANT

Formerly Owned By The TOMS-RIVER CINCINNATI CHEMICAL COMPANY

REACTORS and PRESSURE VESSELS

9—Pfaudler and Glasscote 500 gal. Jacketed and Agitated Reactors.
5—Steel Jacketed and Agitated 500 gal. Reactors.
10—Lead Lined Sulphonators in various sizes from 500 gal. up.
1—6500 gal. Welded Steel ASME Brick and Lead Lined Pressure Vessel with Agitator.
1—Lead and Brick Lined 1000 gal.
2—Lead Lined Jacketed Hi Internal Pressure, Agitated Reaction Kettle.
1—1200 gal. Rubber Lined with HAVEG Gate Type Agitator.
Cast Steel and Welded Steel Jacketed and Agitated NITRATORS, Autoclaves, Stills and Blow Cases.

CONDENSERS - RECEIVERS

28—Vertical Condensers and Receivers manifolded together.
4—Horizontal Condensers-Receivers.

REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT

2 Vilter 9½" x 9½" Ammonia Compressors with 100 HP motors.

2—YORK Cubice Machines with accessories.
1—VOGT Tube Ice Machine & Accessories.
1—Large Steel Hopper with Agitator 22' x 29' for receiving ice cubes.

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- A SCORE OF MODERN BUILDINGS
- 365,000 Sq. Ft. Floor Space
- 7½ ACRES Served by 2 Railroads
- Equipment Ready to Operate

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FILTER PRESSES

SHRIVER Plate and Frame Presses in Cast Iron, Wood, Ni-Resist, etc. Many with HYDRAULIC Closing Devices.
(4) 24" x 24" (50) 30" x 30"
(34) 36" x 36"
Dozens of Skeletons . . . All Sizes, Types.
69—J. H. Day Round Recessed Plate Open Delivery Presses, 18".

MILLS

Unlined Steel Ball Mills:
(2) 3' x 5' (14) 5' x 7'
(1) 4' x 6' (5) 5'3" x 7'3"
(1) 4'6" x 5'6" (1) 6' x 8'

ROD MILLS

(4) 6'4" x 6'4" (2) 5' x 4'6"

ROTARY BLENDERS

(2) 6' x 7'6"

DRYERS

19—Buffalo Model J Vacuum Chamber Dryers, 60" x 80" with 20 shelves.
8—Atmospheric Truck Dryers with Multi Compartments & Accessories.

PULVERIZERS

5—MIKRO Pulverizers Model #2 S 1.
2—Klus Fine Grind Pulverizers.
5—Raymond Model "OO" Screen Mills.
1—Raymond Whizzer Classifier.

CHOICE EQUIPMENT FROM OUR NEW YORK STOCK

SPOTLIGHT SPECIALS

2 Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Lab. Size (2 gal.) Double Arm Mixers.
Patterson-Kelley Twin Shell Blender, 5 cu. ft. motorized.
Cumberland Pelletizer Size 14, 2 Rolls, 2½"x14", 5 HP.
International Type X 24 Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, 8'x8' with 50 HP Geared motor; like NEW.
Shriver 42"x42" Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 4 eyed, Closed Delivery; 26 or 40 Chambers available.
2 Western States Stainless Steel Centrifugals; 36" & 40".
2 Sturtevant 30" Stainless Steel Micronizers; motorized.
Extruders for Rubber or Plastics; from 1½" to 6"; by NRM, Royle, Welding Engrs., Hartig; Oil or Electric.
Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer complete; Model 502-20.
Day Cincinnatus Dbl. Arm Jktd. Mixers, 75 to 300 gal.
Komarek - Greaves Briquetting Presses. Model 21-95; 75 HP.

PLASTIC — RUBBER EQUIPMENT

Unused F-B 14"x30" Two Roll Mills.
Good used 2 Roll Mills, 22"x60".
6 Southwark Presses, 36"x36", 14" Ram.
Stewart-Boiling Press 36"x36", 22" Ram.
HPM Self Cont. Presses, 7 and 25 Ton.
Banbury Mixers 00 and No. 11.
EXTRUDERS: Hartig 4½" & 6"; NRM 1½"; 2½" & Weld'g Engrs. 2" Twin Screw.
Utility Rubber Stock Cutter with Conveyor.
Baker Perkins 150 gal. Disp. Mixer, 150 HP.
J. H. Day Mogul Mixer 150 gal. V/Cov. 75 HP.
Baker Perkins 5 gal. Disp. Mixer, 30 HP.

DRYERS — EVAPORATORS

Devine Dbl Door No. 36 Shelf Dryer; (20) Shelves, 86"x78".
20 Vacuum Chamber Dryers in all wanted sizes.
Louisville MONEL Rotary Steam Tube Dryer; 54"x35'.
2 S/S Acme Continuous Rot. Vacuum Dryers or Concentrators.
Double Drum Dryers of Standard Make; 28"x60" to 42"x120".
Buflovak Rotary Vacuum Dryer in Type 316 Stainless 3'x7'6" with Jacket, Agitator, Cyclone Condenser, etc.
Despatch Steam Tray Type Oven Model "C" 26"x70"x42", two compartments, 10 trays ea.
Continuous Jacketed Multipass Tubular Dryer, 4 Sections; 6"x10' Jacketed.
2 F. J. Stokes Vacuum Impregnating Systems; complete.
Bowen Stainless Steel Table Model Spray Dryer; 30"x32".
Bartlett-Snow Jktd. Agtd. Batch Dryer; 6' dia.; 49 cu. ft.
Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with Calandria.
Buflovak S/S Sanitary Thermo-Recompression Evaporator Complete.

FILTERS and FILTER PRESSES

Oliver Pre-Coat; 3"x2" Monel; 5'3"x8' Stainless; 5'3"x3' Steel.
Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter 3'x1'.
4 Pressure Filters in 316 Stainless; 100 sq. ft.; 30"x56".
Bowser Filter 200 G.H.P. complete with Pump and Motor.
Shriver and Sperry Plate & Frame Filter Presses; all sizes.

MUST MOVE IMMEDIATELY
FROM PRESENT LOCATION—TREMENDOUS PRICE SAVING
FOR QUICK ACTION

Allis Chalmers machinery for entire raw and finish grinding departments. Capacity 4000 barrels per day. Mills and Separators may be purchased separately.

RAW END (WET): Two 7' x 22' Mills (two compartment).
FINISH GRINDING: One 9'6" x 10' Preliminator-Ball Mill.
Three 7' x 22' Mills (single compartment).

Each of these mills has Mechanite liners, feeder and direct coupled 400 HP 3/60/2200 V. motor. Operated in closed circuit with three 14-ft. Raymond DOUBLE WHIZZER Mechanical Air Separaters, new in 1950, each V-belt driven by 75 HP motor. Connected bucket elevators, screw conveyors, feeders, etc., included.

MIXERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Brand NEW FALCON Ribbon Blenders; all sizes now in Stock; S.S. or Mild Steel.
Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers; from 5 gal. to 300 gal.
J. H. Day Mogul Mixer, 150 gal. Vac. Cover; 75 HP.
Day Cincinnatus Double ARM Jacketed Mixers, 75, 200, 300 gal.

REACTORS and PRESSURE VESSELS

Struthers Wells 2000 gal. Stainless Reactors; Jktd. and Agtd.
2 Stainless 400 gal. Reactors Jktd. & Agtd. by Struthers Wells.
6 Dorr-Oliver 550 gal. Stainless Thickeners or Reactors.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactors, Jacketed, Agitated from 50 gal. to 500 gal.

MILLS — GRINDERS — PULVERIZERS

Mikro Pulverizers up to No. 4; Mikro S/S Atomers No. 3 and No. 6.
Fitzpatrick Comminutating Machines, in Stainless; Models M, D and K.
Abbe Jacketed Steel Ball Mill; 42"x32"; with charge of balls.
Jay Bee Model T Hammer Mill; 36 Hammers; 12"x15½" Feed.
Szegvari Stainless Lab Jacketed Attritor Type SU.
Abbe No. 3 Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 52"x36".
Colton Stainless Steel Rotary Granulator No. 540-15 with Stainless Sifter.
Colton Stainless Granulator (same as above; no Sifter).
Kent 3 Roll Lab Mill 4"x8" with Motor and Starter.
Mitts Merrill Hogs; 15 CRC 14"x20"—40 HP and 12 CRB 12"x15"—30 HP Motor.
Gruendler No. 1 Crusher 15—¾"x16"; 20 HP.
Universal Jaw Crusher 8"x10" with Extra Jaws.

CENTRIFUGES — CLARIFIERS

Stainless Suspended Type Centrifugals from 30" to 60".
2 Sharples Stainless Steel Model PN14 Super-D-Canters.
Sharples C27 Super-D-Hydrator in Type 316 Stainless; 40 HP.
2 Bird Continuous Horizontal Centrifuges; S/S & Monel 24".
2 Bird Rubber Covered Fume-Tight 48"; with Plows; 40 HP.

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209-289 TENTH STREET, BROOKLYN 15, N. Y. • STerling 8-4672

AMERICA'S LARGEST PROCESS EQUIPMENT DEALERS

THE BIG LIQUIDATION

MAUMELLE ORDNANCE WORKS
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

KETTLES — REACTORS

70—Pfaudler 1400 gal. glassed jkt. kettles, agit.
18—Pfaudler 1250 gal. glassed jkt. reactors.
45—Pfaudler 600 gal. Stainless jkt. kettles.
68—Pfaudler 250 gal. glassed jkt. kettles.

TANKS

2—13,300 gal. Stainless tanks, 11'10" x 15'7".
2—12,000 gal. Stainless tanks, 11'6" x 15'6".
15—11,500 gal. Pfaudler horiz. glassed tanks.
18—3650 gal. Stainless tanks, 10' x 7', 3/16".
3—3000 gal. T347 SS tanks, 5' x 19', 60 psi.
1—3250 gal., T 316 SS, 6' x 15'—10".
1—2250 gal., T316 SS, 8' x 6', coils.
57—1350 gal. T347 SS tanks, 4' x 14', dished, ASME 60 psi, coils.
9—1300 gal. T321 SS tanks, 7' x 4'6".
3—1100 gal. T347 SS tanks, 4' x 11', 60 psi.
75—476, 475 gal. Pfaudler Stainless tanks.
50—445 gal. Pfaudler Stainless filter tanks.
3—300 gal. T347 SS tanks, 4' x 3', 60 psi.
11—28,000 gal. horiz. steel tanks, 75 psi.
2—11,000 gal. horiz. steel tanks, 300 psi.
50—5200 gal. horiz. steel tanks, 55 psi.

EXCHANGERS — COLUMNS — BOILERS

6—1450 sq. ft. Stainless gas heat exchangers.
3—1000 sq. ft. duriron pipe coolers.
3—564 sq. ft. St. St. Ammonia burner-pre-heaters.
8—400 sq. ft. Stainless pipe coolers.
12—Amer. Heat Reclaiming Spiral T316L SS exchangers: 162, 73 sq. ft.
15—75 sq. ft. 2" ips nickel pipe coils.
50—Duriron exchangers: 10 to 170 sq. ft.
16—Duriron 24" x 12' packed columns.
1—24" x 33' Duriron & SS packed columns.
3—Edgemoor Waste-Heat boilers, 250 psi.
5—435 HP water-tube boilers, 300 psi.

MISC.

150 — Worthington Worthite c pumps: 4"x3", 3"x2", 2"x1-1/2", e motors.
60—LaBour 2" self-priming s centrif. pumps, w/motors.
8—Graver lead-lined sulphuric-acid concen. drums, w/furnaces.
3—Worthington #LTC-4 air compressors, 3500 cfm, 24 x 15, 500 HP Nat. gas-engine drive.
1—Inter. 38 cu. ft. jkt. ribbon mixer.
15—Ing.-Rand #67D9 air comp., 6x6x5, 10 HP.
8—Elliott #0 turbo-blowers, 125 HP.
1—Fitzmill, #K-8, Stainless Steel.
60,000'—Stainless Steel pipe, sch. 10 & 40, 1", 2", 3", 4", 6", etc.
10,000'—Stainless Steel vapor pipe; 6", 12", 16" & 20" dia.
10,000—Stainless Steel flanged valves: gate, globe, check—all sizes & Mfrs.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR

LIQUIDATION

ORANGE, TEXAS

2—2600 gal. T316 SS tanks, dished, coils.
1—2100 gal. T316 SS tank, 6' x 9'10".
6—685 gal. T316 SS tanks, 3' x 13', coils.
1—Struthers-Wells 630 sq. ft. T316 SS evap.
1—Vulcan 110" dia. x 10 plate T316 SS bubble-cap column.
1—Vulcan 60" dia. x 10 plate T316 SS bubble-cap column.
2—1450 sq. ft. T316 SS heat exchangers.
2—800, 730 sq. ft. T316 SS heat exchangers.
20—T316 SS condensers & heat exchangers: 510, 427, 410, 400, 390, 290, 277, 264, 250, 50, 47 sq. ft.
4—T316 SS blowers, Buffalo, American, etc.
2—Read 1800 cu. ft. T304 SS weigh hoppers.

SEND FOR DETAILED LIST

OMAHA, NEB.

2—Buflovak 42" x 120" dbl. drum dryers.
1—Buflovak 36" x 84" dbl. drum dryer.
1—Louisville 5' x 30' steam-tube dryer.
7—4000 sq. ft. single-effect evaporators, calandria type, copper tubes.
5—48" Shriver filter presses, 50 chambers.
6—Davenport dewatering presses: 1A, 2A, 3A.
2—145 cu. ft. horiz. ribbon mixers.
2—3000 gal. Stainless Steel tanks, coils.
1—3000 gal. copper tank, 8' x 8'.
2—9500 gal. horiz. steel pressure tanks, 9'x20',
6—Ansonia 691 sq. ft. copper dbl-pipe coolers.
2—Warren 12" x 12" cent. pumps, 6000 GPM @ 111' head, turbine drive.
2—Aldrich triplex pumps, 162 GPM @ 175 psi.

SEND FOR DETAILED CIRCULAR

ST. LOUIS, MO.

6—30" OD x 19' T347 SS packed columns, dished.
1—900 sq. ft. T304 SS horiz. heat exchanger.
3—131 sq. ft. T304 SS horiz. heat exchangers.
1—Louisville 4'6" x 25' steam-tube dryer.
1—3350 gal. T304 SS tank, 8' x 8'6", dished, Agit.
1—3000 gal. T304 SS tank, 6' x 14', coils.
3—2100 gal. T304 SS tanks, 8' x 5'6", dished.
2—2200 gal. T304 SS tanks, 8' x 6', slopping.
1—1300 gal. T304 SS tank, 6' x 6', dished.
1—1200 gal. T304 SS tank, 4' x 12'6", dished.
3—1000 gal. T304 SS tanks, 4'6" x 8'6", dished.
18—T304 SS tanks, 585 to 937 gal., dished.

SEND FOR DETAILED LIST

RECENT PURCHASES

1—Sparkler 88 sq. ft. filter, T304 SS, model #RSC, vert. leaves, horiz. tank, 1958.
1—Bird 18" x 28" T304 SS contin. centrif.
1—Selectro 2' x 7' SS dbl.-deck screen.
2—300 gal. T304 SS jkt. ASME reactors, vacuum internal—UNUSED.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120" double-drum dryers, ASME 160 psi, 1950.
1—11,000 gal. T304 SS horiz. tank, 9'6" x 20', dished heads—UNUSED.
2—8'6" x 70' rotary dryers, 5/8" welded, 1952 units, w/fans, cyclones, etc.
2—Louisville 4'6" x 25' steam-tube dryers.
1—Link-Belt #900-30 Roto-Louvre dryer.
2—Symons 2' cone crushers.

MIXERS — MILLS

40—Baker Perkins #17, 200 gal. jacketed double-arm mixers.
1—Baker Perkins #15-UUMM, 100 gal. dispersion-blade mixer, 100 HP, vaulted cover.
1—Baker Perkins #15, 100 gal. sigma-blade jkt. mixer, T347 SS.
1—J. H. Day #6, 100 gal. sigma mixer, T304 SS.
2—J. H. Day #5, 75 gal. sigma mixers.
1—Sturtevant #7, 75 cu. ft. T304 SS blender.
1—Worthington 75 cu. ft. rotary blender.
1—Raymond 66", 6-roller hi-side mill.
1—Raymond 50", 5-roller hi-side mill.
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1—Bonnot 5' x 10' ball-rod mill.
3—Allis-Chalmers 5' x 22', ball-tube mills.
12—Abbe Eng. 6' x 8' batch pebble mills.
2—Patterson 8' x 10' batch pebble mills.
1—Mikro #2TH pulv., stirrup hammers.
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8—1400 gal. Pfaudler blue G/L jkt. kettles, Agit., baffle.
3—1350 gal. T347 SS jkt. kettles, Agit.
5—1250 gal. Pfaudler blue G/L reactors.
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1—750 gal. Graver T304 SS jkt. reactor.
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1—175 gal. T304 SS jkt. reactor.

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1—Struthers Wells stainless steel rotary dryer, 5' x 25'.

2—ADT stainless steel lined rotary steam tube dryers, 42" x 30' long.

1—Buflovak double door vacuum shelf dryer, 20 shelves.

1—Pfaudler Series R 1500 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with impeller type agitator, baffle and drive.

1—Glascote Series HR 1000 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with impeller type agitator, baffle and drive.

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1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed vacuum receiver, 750 gal.

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1—4½' x 16" Hardinge conical steel ball mill.
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Position open for assertive, aggressive man, age 25 to 35. Background in metal trading necessary. Replies confidential. OPD 273.

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Selling organization in pharmaceutical, veterinary, cosmetic, and food field desires additional items and firm representation. We give national coverage for both large and small companies. OPD 270

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1—Day Imperial—150 gal. screw tilt—double sigma.

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Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 66

Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute in Rensselaer, N.Y., where researchers looking for anti-malerial agents which made possible such products as "Atabrine" and "Aralen," also came up with some interesting intermediates which would serve as anticoccidial agents. (Coccidia are similar in nature to the parasites which cause malaria).

The company emphasizes two points about "Trithianol." First, it is active at the most desirable time in the life cycle of the parasite, that is, the first, or infective stage, and second, it permits the bird to develop natural immunity to all economically important species of coccidia.

The product functions as a "chemical screen," its structure being such that it prevents practically all of the infecting parasites from getting through—thus preventing outbreaks of coccidiosis.

However, "Trithianol" is designed and formulated to allow a few of the parasites to pass through the screen so that the young bird can develop immunity.

Development of immunity in replacement birds is considered especially important because of the natural protection the birds possess after the coccidiostat is omitted from the feed.

Recommended use concentration of "Trithianol" is about 2 pounds per ton of feed and cost of the product is $1.23 a pound, or $2.46 per ton of feed.

The immunity concept is carried a step further in the combined use of "Cocci-Vac," manufactured by Dorn and Mitchell Laboratories, a subsidiary of Sterling Drug, and "Trithianol."

Chicks are started on a feed containing the coccidiostat and "CocciVac," a controlled dose of live coccidia, is added to the drinking water after three or four days.

Since "Trithianol" controls the intensity of the infection but does not interfere with or delay development of immunity, the coccidiostat may be discontinued five weeks after vaccination.

For the future, chemical manufacturers of coccidiostats generally agree that the search will continue to be for a low-cost product, easily produced, which will control disease but allow the bird to build immunity. Currently, all coccidiostats must be acceptable to FDA. Most say it is preperable that a new product fit in with other products in the manufacturer's line.

Observers feel the market is wide open since the poultry industry has been quick to shift to new products in the past. Thus, a manufacturer not now a major factor in the field, could take over a big share of the market in a relatively short time by marketing a product which shows legitimate promise of giving better results.

In the area of high-efficiency rations, scientists are expected to try for direct feed conversion, or a pound of weight gain for each pound of food. Emphasis will also be on development of more meaty chicken breeds and on increased mechanization for higher yield.

Trade Name Briefs

DETERGENTS: The West German Republic has passed a law prohibiting the use of all detergents and washing compositions not capable of biological degradation or decomposition in water purification plants, in natural waters, and/or in the soil. Ordinances for enforcement of the law are expected from the Federal Government by June 30, 1962, according to a recent report of *Foreign Commerce Weekly*.

PEROXIDES: Nippon Oils and Fats Company is opposing the establishment of Lucidol Yoshitomi Company which plans to manufacture peroxide catalysts for use in the production of high pressure polyethylene.

According to *Japan Chemical Week*, the company has informed the Ministry of International Trade and Industry that capacity for peroxide chemicals up to 1963 is fully adequate. Nippon Oils estimates Japanese demand for tert-butyl peroxide in '63 will amount to about 400 metric tons per month and for other organic peroxides, 52 metric tons per month. At the same time, the company says its production alone will amount to 300 metric tons of tert-butyl peroxide and 48 metric tons of other peroxides.

PLASTICIZERS: Harchem Division of Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., is introducing a polar, polymeric plasticizer for use with polyvinyl acetate. Called "Harflex 340," it imparts wet tack, specific adhesion and permanency not previously obtainable, to polyvinyl acetate adhesives. "Harflex 340" has been approved by Food & Drug Administration for food usage.

According to Harchem officials, this premium-performing plasticizer is available at low cost. Other suggested applications for the material include: carpet backing compounds, binders for nonwoven fabrics, laminating adhesives, and barrier coatings. Data and samples are available through the product development department.

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AGAR—100 bbls, Meer Corp, Casablanca
ALUMINUM FORMATE—50 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM POWDER—30 dms, Hamburg
AMIDOPYRINE—6 cs, Panmed Pharmaceuticals, Antwerp
AMINOPHYLLIN—10 cks, Havre
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
10 dms, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—500 cs, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—15 dms, Crescent Chemical Corp, Genoa
20 dms, Gebhardt-Vogel Tanning Co, Antwerp
7 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
260 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
57 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
3 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
163 dms, Rotterdam
100 dms, Hamburg
ANTIFOULING PASTE PAINT—100 dms, C A Redden, Liverpool
ANTIMONY—60 kgs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ANTIMONY, REGULUS—57 bbls, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—456 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
660 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
500 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
ARNICA FLOWERS—26 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Alicante
BARIUM CARBONATE—20 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Cadiz
BEESWAX—200 bgs, Baldini & Co, Valparaiso
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Puerto Plata
85 bgs, National City Bank, Porto Alegre
105 blks, Lobito
BENZOCAIN—20 dms, Hamburg
BERGAMOT OIL—20 cs, Messina
BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—6 cs, Panmed Pharmaceuticals, Hamburg
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Manaus
BONEMEAL—400 dms, D Young, Antwerp
BRONZE POWDER—65 dms, Hamburg
10 dms, Bremen
CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,600 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED—500 bgs, Liverpool
CALCIUM CYCLAMATE—22 dms, Kobe
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—18 bbls, Roussel Co, Hamburg
CAMPHOR POWDER—100 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kobe
100 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—2 dms, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—170 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
290 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Fortaleza
184 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
33 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Fortaleza
CASEIN—500 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
144 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
867 bgs, Hamburg
600 bgs, Rotterdam
CASSIA—498 bls, K H Landes & Co, Tandjong Priok
585 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—100 tons, Irving Trust Co, Fortaleza
300 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Fortaleza
100 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Fortaleza
300 tons, Bunge Corp, Santos
437 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
CELERY SEED—174 bgs, Daarnhower & Co, Bombay
87 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
175 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
171 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
160 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Bombay
172 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
CETYL ALCOHOL—112 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CINNAMON—2 cbys, Rotterdam
CITRUS OILS—4 cks, Reynaud Ltd, Rotterdam
COBALT OXIDE—285 cks, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—311 tons, Manila
COPAIBA BALSAM—11 dms, Ungerer & Co, Manaus
6 dms, Peter Andrea Corp, Manaus
2 dms, Manaus
COPAL GUM—250 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
205 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
COPPER SULFATE MONOHYDRATE—227 dms, Fallek Products Co, Glasgow
CORN OIL—420 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—20 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bremen
1,060 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESOL—6 cks, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Rotterdam
CUBE POWDER—1,015 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUMIN SEED—91 bgs, A J Fritz & Co, Khorramshahr
200 bgs, Max Van Pels, Khorramshahr
200 bgs, W L Willner Co, Khorramshahr
1,500 bgs, Khorramshahr
DEGRAS—20 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
50 dms, J Fries & Co, Manchester
DEXTRIN—612 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
560 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
70 bgs, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—77 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
159 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
DISODIUM MONOMETHYL SONATE—16 dms, F H Kraemer, Hamburg
DYES, COALTAR—61 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
143 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
25 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Hamburg
80 dms, Sandoz Inc, Rotterdam
2 dms, Verona Dyestuffs, Hamburg
ETHYLENE DIAMINE DIHYDROIODIDE—14 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
ETHYL LACTATE—12 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
FENNEL SEED—83 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
FERRIC-AMMONIUM OXALATE—14 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
FERRIC SULFATE—5 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—20 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Yokohama
15 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
30 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
6 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—101,355 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, El Palito
108,276 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, El Palito
130,613 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
115,772 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
GALL—5 dms, Wilson & Co, Sydney
3 cks, Wilson & Co, Timaru
GELATIN—30 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
35 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
322 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Hamburg
55 dms, W Koepff, Hamburg
120 cks, Corbett & Co, Marseille
GHATTI GUM—56 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
GERMANIUM OXIDE—200 cs, Antwerp
112 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
GLANDS—44 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Sydney
GLANDS, PITUITARY—5 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Copenhagen
GLUE—660 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK—500 bls, Brown Bros, Buenaventura
510 bls, Brown Bros, Barranquilla
GLYCOL MONOSALICYLATE—50 cks, Havre
GRAPHITE—120 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co, Bremen
125 bgs, C Pettinos, Havre
600 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
GUAR GUM—440 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Piraeus
GYPSUM—300 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
14 cks, Gypsum Transportation Co, Havre
GYPSUM, CRUDE—20,713 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
16,283 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
ICHTHAMOL—20 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—770 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
IRIS ROOT—100 bgs, Superintendence Co, Casablanca
IRON OXIDE—1,323 bgs, Malaga
50 bgs, Oslo
IRON OXIDE—15 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
KAPAS GUM—120 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
366 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
62 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
63 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—725 bgs, Lagos
LACTIC ACID—8 djns, E F Drew & Co, Hamburg
LAUREL LEAVES—211 bls, Izmir
LAVENDER OIL—5 cs, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Marseille
LEMON OIL—26 cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—54 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
12 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Cochin
42 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
15 dms, George Uhe Co, Cochin
6 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Cochin
1 dm, Fleuroma Inc, Cochin
LIME OIL—1 dm, Port Au Prince
LOCUST BEAN GUM—300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—20 kgs, Jerdan Chemical Corp, Hamburg
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MELAMINE—45 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Nagoya
440 bgs, Yokohama
MENTHOL—100 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
100 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
117 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Santos
50 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
25 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
MERCURY—100 flks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn
MESITYLENE—6 cks, Aldrich Chemical Co, Rotterdam
METHYLENE CHLORIDE—220 dms., Venice
MINERAL LUBRICATING OIL—200 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—2,000 bgs, F Henjes, Rotterdam
500 bgs, C Gulden, Massawa
100 bgs, Catania
NAPHTHALENE—2,143 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
1,016 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Liverpool
2,218 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
1,675 bgs, Rotterdam
503 bgs, Antwerp
NICOTINE ALKALOID—10 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Liverpool
NICOTINE SULFATE—10 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Liverpool
NIGER SEED—176 bgs, Massawa
NUTMEG—35 bgs, Bank of America, Singapore
314 bgs, National City Bank, Penang
OITICICA OIL—300 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
OLIBANUM GUM—20 bgs, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
100 dms, Unanus & Sons, Seville
50 dms, S M Wolff Co, Alicante
PALMAROSA OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—800 tons, Matadi
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, J H Elton, Alicante
25 bgs, J Raphael, Hamburg
PATCHOULI OIL—76 dms, J Manheimer, Penang
PECTIN—61 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—114,709 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
250,000 bbls, Sunray Midcontinent Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
441,358 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
180,360 bbls, Signal Oil & Gas Co, Puerto La Cruz
100,054 bbls, Schio Petroleum Co, La Salina
96,121 bbls, Ashland Oil & Refining Co, La Salina
230,701 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Maracaibo
88,272 bbls, Humble Oil Co, La Salina
89,361 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Las Piedras
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
8 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
150 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
50 dms, H B Wilcon Co, Yokohama
POLVINYL ACETATE RESIN—250 bgs, Colloids Inc, Kobe
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—1,600 bgs, Kobe
POTASH, CAUSTIC—10 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
176 dms, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—45 bgs, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—125 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Gothenburg
PROPYL THIOURACIL—1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—521 bgs, Foodline Inc, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,063 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
360 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—9 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
QUININE SULFATE—1 kg, Panmed Pharmaceuticals Inc, Southempton
SAGE LEAVES—167 bls, M J Golombeck, Leghorn
SAGO FLOUR—112 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Singapore
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Cochin
5 cs, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
SEBADILLA SEED—45 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
SESAME SEED, HULLED—178 bgs, Alexandria
SODA, CAUSTIC—18 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM CARBONATE—700 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
280 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
SODIUM FERROCYANIDE—280 bgs, Antwerp
SODIUM HYDROXIDE—18 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
1,441 tons, C P Steuber & Co, Antwerp
SPEARMINT LEAVES—116 cs, Alexandria
TALC—2,015 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,765 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
2,308 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
TETRA ALKYL PYROPHOSPHATE—21 cans, Corp, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—174 bls, Cheesbroughs Ponds Inc, Marseille
97 bgs, Louis Furth, Alicante
THYROID POWDER—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Copenhagen
TOLU BALSAM—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Puerto Barrios
TRAGACANTH GUM—47 cs, Irving Trust Co, Khorramshahr
231 cs, Amrion Corp, Khorramshahr
14 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Khorramshahr
12 cs, Khorramshahr
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—80 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
UREA—800 bgs, Browning Chemical Corp, Kobe
UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,985 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA CUPS—5,255 bgs, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—117 cs, Zink & Trieste, Singapore
22 cs, F Huber & Co, Hamburg
VEGETABLE OIL—20 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Marseille
YERBA MATE—10 cs, J E Bleya, Buenos Aires
ZINC OXIDE—176 bgs, D Young, Liverpool
ZINC WHITE—200 bgs, Revelli Chemical Co, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—714 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
ZIRCONIUM OXIDE—20 bbls, Ferro Corp, Nakoya

Los Angeles

CASEIN—800 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
CLAY, CHINA—2,212 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Newport
COPRA—500 tons, Taftman Corp, Dumaguete
2,500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Masbate
FISHMEAL—4,348 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
7,066 bgs, F P Dow, Callao
2,174 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Callao
34,429 bgs, Chimbote
7,475 bgs, Callao
IRON OXIDE—600 bgs, F D Davis Co, London
1,100 bgs, F D Davis Co, Liverpool
SESAME SEED—510 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
50 bgs, J Fritz & Co, Corinto
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,655 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
TUNG OIL—119 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
UREA—399 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—535 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
1,200 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,200 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CALCIUM CARBONATE—890 bgs, Antwerp
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—340 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Naples
EARTH COLORS—1,461 bgs, C K Williams Co, Larnaca
GLANDS, PANCREAS—228 cs, S Svendsen, Auckland
454 cs, S Svendsen, Napier
70 cs, S Svendsen, Wellington
755 cs, S Svendsen, Dunedin
169 cs, S Svendsen, Timaru
43 cs, Port Adelaide
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,111 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
NAPHTHALENE—3,670 bgs, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—132,921 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
117,410 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
127,558 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto Miranda
228,116 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Las Piedras
337,116 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Banias
182,862 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
208,054 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar Mashur
296,501 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
137,689 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Pachaquero
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—360 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—897 bgs, Brisbane
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,707 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
150 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
745 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
851 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
VANILLA BEANS—98 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
ZIRCON SAND—5,020 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
9,827 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,100 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Port Elizabeth
360 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Duran
3,740 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
600 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CARAWAY SEED—75 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
CASEIN—357 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Melbourne
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Bombay
87 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
COPRA—1,000 tons, Paul X Smith, Cebu
200 tons, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Amsterdam
GUAR PROTEIN EXTRACT—4,010 bgs, General Mills Inc, Karachi
GYPSUM, CRUDE—17,616 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
MINERAL LUBRICATING OIL—100 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, Singapore
PIMENTO—140 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Cristobal
TAPIOCA FLOUR—300 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—75 bgs, D M Hicks, Genoa
76 bgs, Genoa
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, Thermit & Metal Corp, Brisbane

Carla Lets Chemical Producers Off Easy

—Continued from page 3

one chemical installations flanking the channel, according to the Port Authority of Houston.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company says that its 200-million-pound conventional PE plant at Houston was down only a total of four hours due to an electric power failure.

USI cut back somewhat on its polyethylene production for a time when the ethylene pipes leading into its plant were closed off by the supplier as a safety precaution.

One of the many tornadoes spawned by Carla passed directly over the USI facility, but the PE installation was untouched by the meteorological phenomenon.

Ethyl's Antiknock Plant at Houston

Ethyl Corporation's antiknock compound plant at Houston suffered only minor damage.

Humble Oil & Refining Company's 40-million-pound polypropylene plant at Baytown had its operations interrupted by some slight damage to a catalytic cracker. Silt, washed into the refinery equipment by backing waters from Galveston Bay, appeared be the major problem.

United Carbon's facility at Baytown, which produces synthetic rubber-carbon black masterbatches, suffered no major damage.

Plants in the Beaumont-Port Arthur area in East Texas, which escaped the brunt of the storm, operated normally. However, Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., which has a facility at Port Neches, shut down for two days as a precautionary measure. The plant suffered no wind or water damage.

Freeport Sulphur Company closed four of its five Frasch mines in Louisiana, sending its employees inland for safety. There was no damage, however.

Alkali plants in the area bounded by Lake Charles and Baton Rouge, La., came through similarly unscathed.

As for Dow at Freeport, both its Plant A and Plant B were flooded to depths of fourteen and four feet, respectively. Also flooded was Dow's $1.5 million sea water conversion facility.. The cause: a break in Freeport's levee system.

Most of the damage was to instrument controls, motors, electrical relays, control laboratories and plant offices.

Dow expects to have some of its units back in operation next week. After starting up its power plants, it hopes to get its polyethylene facility back into production first.

Other units to follow: chlorene, ethylene, ethylene oxide, polyglycols, solvents and ethylene diamines.

In making his estimate of $2 million in Carla-caused losses, Dow president Dr. Leland I. Doan breaks it down this way: $1 million in unproductive labor costs while the plants are down and another $1 million in clean-up costs.

Carla vs. Carol, Hazel, Donna

Though Hurricane Carla is being called the worst storm to hit the Texas coast this century, insurance men estimate that losses will be under $100 million—well below the $173 million paid out after a wind storm hit the northeast in 1950.

According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, claims for Carla are likely to be exceeded by those from Hurricane Carol in 1953 ($129 million), Hazel in '53 ($122 million) and Donna in 1960 ($100 million).

It fell to Nalco Chemical Company to provide a footnote to the Texas disaster: Ground was broken for its alkyl lead plant at Freeport on Thursday, September 7, just barely before Carla struck over the weekend.

Asked by OPD for a comment last week, a Nalco official had this to say: "All we had there was a hole and a sign. I guess that sign is halfway up the state by now."

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